STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GENERAL REPORT

1958 - 1960

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICE OF COORDINATOR

December 31, 1960

Honorable Donald G. Nutter
Governor, State of Montana

Honorable Sir:

We respectfully submit a report of the status of the Indian people in the State of Montana for the past two years. The activities of the Department of Indian Affairs has been absorbed in the solution of problems confronting the people of Indian blood in the areas of economic improvement, health and education.

In the area of economic improvement there has been considerable progress. The new industry which has opened on the Flathead Reservation this past month will provide employment for forty Flathead Indian people. This is known as the Big Bear Charcoal Briquetting Co. It uses the waste products from the Pablo lumber mill and manufactures broiler charcoal for the western trade. A thorough study is being made on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation to create some industry using the native resources. The Blackfeet are exploring the use of lodgepole pine in industry. The Montana State Planning Board is active in all these efforts and cooperates with the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs in developing these projects.

The employment of Indian people is under constant study and improvement. The Montana Employment Service is constantly trying to increase the use of Indian employment in industry. The United States Bureau of Indian Affairs is implementing an on-the-job-training program to prepare Indian people for industry and trades. This branch of the Federal Government also administers a vocational training programwhich trains Indian people for skilled employment in industry. The Bureau of Indian Affairs also administers a relocation program which moves families to industrial areas where there is considerable demand for employment of Indian people. The State Department of Indian Affairs assists in the development of these programs.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs also cooperates in the development of stronger and better health programs among Indian people. The health programs are under the administration of the Montana State Department of Health and the United States Health Service. Tremendous progress has been made in the improvement of health among the people of Indian blood during the past ten years. The dreaded disease of Trachoma which afflicted the eyes among so many Indian people has practically been wiped out. The tuberculosis scourage among Indian people has been reduced to half of what was prevalent ten years ago. The Public Health Districts on the Flathead and Crow Indian Reservations are doing an outstanding job building better health morale among the Indian people.

In the area of Education the last reservation has been brought under the administration of the Montana Public School system. The Rocky Boy's Reservation schools have this past year been made a part of the Havre Public School system.

The biggest handicap in the integration of Indian people has been the segregated school. The segregated school has tended to make Indian people timit and lack self confidence. The public school experience gives the pupils the self confidence necessary to compete in our modern economic world.

The State of Montana contributes a great deal to the solution of problems confronting Indian people the same as other people. This report also pictures some of the problems which arise within a state when the termination of federal supervision is contemplated by the Indians and the Federal Government. This is an extremely complicated transition and needs considerable study and planning.

The problems and confusion over civil and criminal jurisdiction on Indian Reservations have not been solved. The many political units like the Federal Government, the Tribal Councils, the State of Montana, the Counties and the cities have jurisdiction in separate areas. The naturally find confusion and there is over-lapping because the areas of jurisdiction have not been clearly defined and are not too well understood by the public. There should be some effort to study the jurisdictional problem this coming year so as to avoid conflicts. This especially applies to improving school attendance on Indian Reservations.

Respectfully Submitted

K. W. Bergan

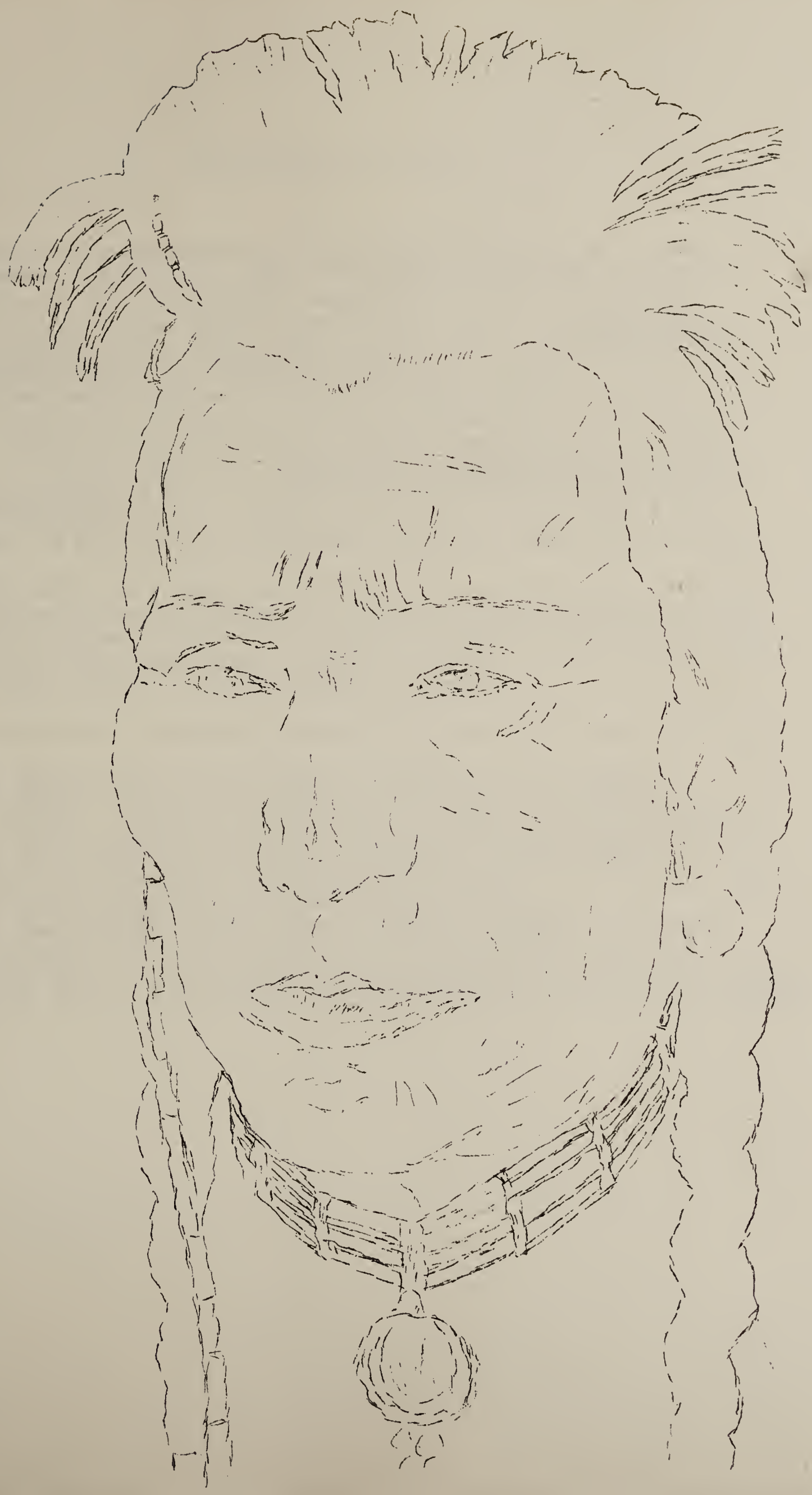
K. W. Bergan, Coordinator
Department of Indian Affairs
State of Montana


Flathead
Enrollment
Salis
Kooten


Blackfeet Reservation
Enrollment-8,456
Piegan
Enrollment 1,347
Chippewa-Cree
Rocky Boy's Reset.
Enrolled
Ft Belknap
Enrolled
3,255
Assiniboine
Gros Ventre
Fort Peck Reservation
Enrollment - 8,168
Sioux-Assiniboine
Flathead Reservation
Enrollment-4,566
Salish
Kootenai
ANNUAL REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1960
HELENA
Crow Reservation
Enrollment - 4,072
Northern Cheyenne
Tongue River
Enrollment
2,450

STUDY ON TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION

GOVERNORS INTERSTATE INDIAN COUNCIL 1960



I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Governors Interstate Council at its meeting in Sylvin Lake, South Dakota, September 24, 1959, authorized the Chairman to appoint a committee to make and prepare a manual for the use of states who wished to study the various problems pertaining to the TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS. This action was motivated by the many conflicting and emotional opinions in regard to this problem. It was deemed advisable to base the study upon the experiences of the termination programs now being implemented throughout the United States. There is much confusion and misunderstanding of this program. A study of the many impacts of "Termination of Federal Supervision on Indian Reservations" upon the state and local government will provide much enlightenment to these units of government. Many mistakes have been made and the problems are greater than most states have anticipated.

This preliminary report has been made more inclusive than might seem necessary but it seemed advisable to include all the available material and delete information which did not seem pertinent in the final editing. The committee feels that another year is necessary before the final editing be made so that a thorough study can be made.

Chairman Artichoker appointed the following committee to make the study:

Mr. Harold Farley, State Dept. of Education, Boise, Idaho
Mr. James F. Frechette, Chairman Tribal Council, Keshena, Wis.
Mr. Vernon Jackson, Secretary, Tribal Council, Warm Springs Oregon
Mr. A. H. Wright, State Dept. of Education, Salem, Oregon
Mr. Francis McKinley, Uintah Ouray Reservation, Fort Duchesne, Utah
Mr. S. C. DeMers, Montana Power, Butte, Montana
Mr. Maurice Powers, State Dept. of Welfare, Olympia, Washington
Mr. George Keith, State Dept. of Welfare, Madison, Wisconsin
Mr. Carlyle D. Onsrud, State Dept. of Welfare, Bismarck, North Dakota
Mr. K. W. Bergan, Coordinator of Indian Affairs, Helena,Mont. Chairman

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study of the Termination of Supervision by the Federal Government on Indian Reservations should be limited to the purposes of this report. The scope should not extend beyond the experiences of the present Termination Programs and the Official Reports of hearings in Congress.

We have three known Termination Programs functioning at the present time within the United States:

1. The Klamath Indian Termination Program in Oregon

2. The Menominee Indian Termination Program in Wisconsin

3. The Uintah-Ouray Termination Program in Utah

There may be some others which have been implemented without any difficulty and have obtained very little publicigy. We would be very pleased to have the members of the Council provide this information so that these termination programs could be included in the Scope of the Study.

Problems confronting the units of government will be grouped as follows:

A. State Units of Government

B. Community Units of Government

C. County Units of Government

D. Indian Tribal Units

Any history in connection with the local Termination of Supervision program will be appreciated. The point of view of the Indian people and the Tribal Council is an essential part of the Study.

DEFINITION OF TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

What is meant by "Termination of Federal Supervision on Indian Reservations"?

The law might help us understand this term. The law for the termination of federal supervision among the Klamath Indians states its purpose in the title. The title says that it is a bill to provide for the termination of federal supervision over the property of the Klamath Tribe of Indians located in the State of Oregon, and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes. Section 1 of the proposed law further explains that besides the disposition of Federally owned property, the Federal Government will also withdraw from the administration of the affairs of said Indians and for termination of Federal services furnished such Indians because of their status as Indians. This is taken from Senate Bill 2745 which was considered by the Eighty-third Congress, Second Session, and is found in the report of the joint hearing on this legislation which was held February 23 and 24, 1954. In the hearings held February 25, 26, and 27, 1954 on Senate Bill 2750, The Termination Bill was introduced in Congress for the Flathead Indians of Montana; the title of this Bill is quite similar to the Klamath Bill. This Bill provides the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation of Montana and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes. Section 1 of the Bill goes on to say that "The purpose of this Act is to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over Trust and Restricted Property of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, and the individual members thereof, and for the disposition of Federally owned property, acquired or withdrawn, for the administration of the affairs of such Indians and for the termination of Federal services furnished such Indians, because of their status as Indians" These two Bills give us the principle background of the objectives of this type of legislation; and probably would provide the basis for the definition of what is meant by "Termination of Federal Supervision'

Termination of special services has two principle areas of important impacts. The first is:

It would remove all Indian property, whether individually owned, or tribally owned, from the tax-exempt status of "trusteeship" and change it all into Patent in Fee property, which would be taxable on the local level.

The second Impact would:

Remove "special services" provided for Indian people. These are in the areas of Education, Health, and Welfare. The Education PROGRAM has one service which is very much appreciated by Indians, known as The School Lunch Program, which is provided to children of Indian blood without cost. Health services are provided to Indian people on reservations without cost to the indigent through Public Health Service Doctors, Hospitals, and Dentists. There is a Welfare Program on each Reservation which is financed and administered partly by the Federal Government, or by the local Tribal Council financing. There are other services provided the Indian people through the Extension Service, such as agricultural and extension loans. There are also services provided through the Road Program which builds roads on Reservations. On many Reservations there are Reclamation Projects for agricultural improvement.

The Program of this change, is admittedly a very drastic change, and involves many factors in the lives of all the people who are affected by the program. The Indian people, first of all, have been provided these services for the improvement of their standard of living. The Indian people in most states do not come under the State Programs until some special agreement has been set up between the State and the Federal Government. The Indian people check the change in policy very carefully because these changes affect the Treaty status and Legal status of the Indian

people. The people of the State are naturally interested in this kind of program because the services which have been provided the people of Indian blood are not provided to all the people of the state, except in special categories. The people of the counties are naturally interested because the counties are financed, largely, through locql taxation on property. Taking on increased burdens in all these various types of programs will increase the cost of county government, and will be a tax burden upon the property of the county. Therefore, we find many types of interest in changes as drastic as this has been intended in the develoment of the Federal Termination of Supervision of Indian Reservations.

It has been impossible for all the groups involved to come up with an understanding and solution to the many problems which might arise. In states where Termination Programs have been functioning there have been many, many meetings held for the "ferretting out" of the problems which may arise in the future, and an attempt to find the solutions. But there are many problems that no one could anticipate. For that reason, at this time it is very interesting to note that both the Klamath Termination Program, the Menominee Termination Program, and the Uintah Ouray Termination Program have been delayed and postponed several times until some of the new problems can be studied and attempts made to find the solutions. Our study will have its purpose, principally, to explain problems which may arise and to give the solutions which have used so far with success in the various Termination Programs. There also have been some rather definite steps made to find the best method of administering the assets of the Tribe when the Federal supervision has been terminated. There have been discussions in regard to setting up State Corporations for this purpose, and other types of approaches to this type of administration.

people. [illegible]

[illegible]

It has been impossible [illegible]
[illegible]

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 108 83rd CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

August 1, 1953

WHEREAS, It is the policy of Congress, as rapidly as possible, to make the Indian within the territorial limits of the United States subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges and responsibilities as are applicable to other citizens of the United States, to the end their status as wards of the United States, and to grant them all of the rights and prerogatives pertaining to American citizenship; and

WHEREAS, The Indians within the territorial limits of the United States should assume their full responsibilities as American citizens:

NOW, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is declared to be the sense of Congress that, at the earliest possible time, all of the Indian tribes and the Individual members thereof located within the States of California, Florida, New York, and Texas, and all of the following named Indian tribes and individual members thereof, should be freed from Federal supervision and control and from all disabilities and limitations specially applicable to Oregon, the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin, the Potowatamie Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and those members of the Chippewa Tribe who are on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak. It is further declared to be the sense of Congress that, upon the release of such tribes and individual members thereof from such disabilities and limitations, all offices of the Bureau of Indian affairs in the States of California, Florida, New York, and Texas and all other offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs whose primary purpose was to serve any Indian tribe or individual Indian freed from Federal supervision should be abolished. It is further declared to be the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior should examine all existing legislation dealing with such Indians, and treaties between the Government of the United States and each such tribe, and report to Congress at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 1, 1954, his recommendations for such legislation as, in his judgment, may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

Lyle O. Snader,
Clerk of the House of Representatives

J. Mark Trice,
Secretary of the Senate

ZIMMERMAN TESTIMONY REGARDING INDIAN BUREAU WITHDRAWAL

On February 8, 1947, Mr. William Zimmerman, then Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitted testimony to the effect that Indian Bureau field jurisdictions could be divided into three groups; namely, certain tribal groups which could be released at once from Indian Bureau jurisdiction; certain others in group 2 could be released within 10 years; and a third group which could only be released in a period somewhat over 10 years. The accompanying testimony to this statement, together with Mr. Zimmerman's proposals for the future of the North Dakota Indians, the California Indian, and the Klamath, Osage, and Menominee are herewith presented.*

* Source
Union Calender No. 790-82nd Congress-House Report 2503
Date: Dec. 15.1952-Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs-page 161

During the last three decades various proposals and procedures have been advanced in regard to withdrawal of the Indian Bureau from California and Grande-Ronde Siletz in Oregon. The record of these proposals is to be found in the Bureau of Indian Affairs reports from field agents and investigators. During 1952, reports were made on the conditions for withdrawal from Iowa and Michigan by an official of the Indian Bureau. In the case of Michigan several previous reports on withdrawal proposals had been presented to the Bureau. *

* Source
Union Calender No. 790-82nd Congress - House Report 2503 - page 213
Date: December 15, 1952 - Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

THE HISTORY OF TERMINATION OF FEDERAL SUPERVISION ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

TERMINATION OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For over a hundred years the Congress has been considering the problem of how to terminate its supervision and control over the Indians in the United States. Congressional records show the problem presenting itself in the early days and it has continued since that time. H. R. 7489, a bill to facilitate the termination of Federal supervision over the affairs of Indian Tribes and bands and individual Indians that were under the jurisdiction of the former Grande Ronde and Siletz Agencies, Oregon, was considered by the committee and reported favorably to the full committee. The committee's action in passing out this bill relating to the termination of Federal supervision and control over certain Indians in Oregon is considered a far-reaching step inasmuch as it is one of the first bills dealing with ending of the Indian problem as such. Because of the importance of this measure, there follows a section by section analysis of such bill. (See Attachment A)*

*Source
Special Report-Bulletin No. 26930 - Page No. 9
December 1952 U. S. Congress
Chairman Toby Morris, Indian Affairs Subcommittee

WHAT IS AN INDIAN?

There is no standardized definition of "Indian" suitable for all purposes. It is quite evident that several ideas are involved in this word. There is the idea of biological descent or "degree of blood" as a definite something which makes a person an Indian. This "something" would be generally based on personal appearance plus local records such as the reservation or tribal roll containing the name of the person and his degree of blood or those of his parents or other relatives. Further, there is the cultural element, illustrated in the ability to speak an Indian language or by the person's participating in the customs and culture of some recognized Indian group, such as Indian arts and crafts or taking an active part in the tribal ceremonies. Finally, there is the "Legal Indian" who is owner, or part owner of "restricted" property and a member of some tribal group holding such property.

The Bureau of the Census has mainly depended upon neighbor's recognition of the individual as an Indian in the local community wherein he resides. The Indian Bureau, on the other hand has largely depended on the biological definition in terms of degree of blood. Under the effects of different laws the same person may be considered an Indian for some purposes and a non-Indian for others. In times past, individuals with as little as one two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth part of Indian blood may have been included in allotments of tribal lands. Today the common practice is to stop at individuals of less than one quarter Indian blood. A standard definition of Indian, applicable to all cases of Federal relationships with Indians, would require a special act of Congress.

As a practical working definition suitable for ordinary Federal-Indian affairs we might assume that an Indian is a person who is a member of an Indian group or tribe which has special relations to the Federal Government in the form of treaties, legislation, or Executive orders relating specifically to that tribe. This admittedly, is somewhat unsatisfactory and serves to illustrate the danger of relying on what appear to be artificial and somewhat unreal social criteria in defining an Indian.

The trouble in defining an Indian appears in redoubled form in the phrase "Indian tribe". To the average mind the word "tribe" connotes a primitive or barbarious state of scoiety which is outgrown when hunam societies become civilized. Yet the term is the only one which seems applicable to the vast majority of native Indian groups in this country. The tribe, or subdivision thereof , such as the band or the local community, is the one recognizable appurtenance of an Indian. To be an Indian is to be a tribesman. *

*Source: Union Calendar No. 790-82nd Congress, 2nd Session-House Report 2503--
Page 138. Date: Dec. 15, 1952-Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BEFORE THE NORTHWEST AFFILIATED TRIBE CONVENTION

OCTOBER 19, 20, 21 & 22, 1960
MISSOULA, MONTANA

By S. C. DeMers

America was not built by government. It was built by the energies of a self-reliant people who long ago learned the lesson of cooperation.

You are facing a great challenge of leadership and responsibility to face-up to the problems under consideration.

To me the basic problem of progress is education -- both for young people as well as adult education.

When we think of the complex problems our nation faces today such as a great need for scientists, engineers and many other needs for skilled and professional people in an age of atomic and hydrogen science and space missiles, the matter of education is brought forcibly to our attention.

When we consider the very problems of health, welfare, employment, industry, community planning and matters of our economic structure, we must recognize that the basic foundation of such problems is education and I know of no other sound solution.

It is not enough for us to go on from day to day expecting certain services from Federal, State or County governments but rather we must be willing to assume more responsibility of such services ourselves and I feel that such panel discussions as you will have at this meeting will assist greatly in finding solution of mutual problems. Woodrow Wilson once said, "The history of liberty is the history of limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it."

Fundamentally, I wish to emphasize the importance of developing forward-looking programs that will improve the social and economic structure of all Indians. This is our responsibility and we must not stand by and let time slide past.

I'm sure we agree that hindsight is sometimes better than foresight, but rather than live in the past we should apply experience and knowledge to the future. A good program is tailor-made to the needs, circumstances and aspirations of the various tribes and their individual members.

There is no "pat answer" to the problems confronting Indian people and I sincerely urge that you never advocate a policy that would be to the Indians advantage and to the disadvantage of any other group. In the contrary, I urge that you favor a policy which would take into account the common interests of Indians, States, Counties and all groups of citizens who will be affected by that policy.

What's needed now, I believe, is more public awareness of the Indian problem, a willingness on the part of all to study the questions involved and a common concern for the principles of equity and fairness. I am certain that this organization will continue to shoulder the responsibility of cooperating to the fullest for the common good.

I suggest that what is seriously needed is for the Indians to bank together in unity to terminate the inferiority complexes which have set in among them so heavily over the years and which have become such a crippling handicap. The big push to de-Indianize the Indian has gone on ever since white men set foot upon our shores. But it is a great tribute to Indians that in spite of all the pronouncements, the

decrees, the removals, dispossessions, regulations, policies, programs, gimmicks, and propaganda, Indians as a distinct cultural group still survive in America today.

On the matter of "Termination of Federal Supervision," I submit the following as reasonable minimum conditions which ought to be met:

(1) Any agreement should be bi-lateral with no threat of coercion.

(2) All claims by the Tribes against the United States be settled before any such agreement is reached.

(3) The Federal Government should bring its roads up to minimum standards before transferring responsibility for maintenance over to the counties.

(4) It should assist the Tribe in negotiating with State government and subdivisions thereof for all transfers of services and should reach agreements with States and County officials for the payment of such services transferred.

(5) It should cause to be made a complete survey and inventory of timber, mineral and other resources on Tribal lands and furnish such information to the Tribe.

(6) The Tribe should be allowed a minimum period of ten years in which to fully prepare its people for ultimate termination of Federal supervision and, if deemed advisable, to create a corporation and take over, without supervision by the Secretary of Interior, full management responsibility for all Tribal property. The trust relationship to continue during such trial period, but the U. S. to be relieved in advance of any responsibilities for errors or failures of management.

(7) Final severance of trusteeship to be accomplished by a declaration joined in by both parties, in which each party absolves the other of future responsibility.

(8) Each party to have access to the Court of Appeals or comparable body to review performance by the other party under agreement.

I am certain that anything less than the minimum conditions outlined above would result in chaos out of which order would be extremely difficult to restore.

Certainly the Indians as well as all citizens of our United States must guard against the evils of local and national disunity, misinformation and misrepresentation. From a national point of view, democratic government which is our great privilege, depends on informed understanding and vigorous, consistent attention to philosophies which may invade our individual rights.

If, during your deliberations for the next three days, the task of inquiry and study is carried forward with care and penetrating understanding, sound objectives should emerge. After the facts are presented and the objectives determined, the determined, the final step of scheduling activities over time-spans in specific, concrete terms, completes the job.

"LEAVE TO HEAVEN, IN HUMBLE TRUST,

ALL YOU WILL DO;

BUT IF YOU SUCCEED, YOU MUST

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."

The following termination plan of the Menominee Reservation if of interest because it sets a pattern for the various units of government to work from.

SUMMARY OF THE PLAN FOR THE FUTURE CONTROL OF MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBAL PROPERTY

Introduction

The menominee Indian Reservation, 365 square miles of forests and lakes, has been held in trust by the United States Government for the Tribe since 1854. After 106 years of federal supervision and protection, Congress has provided that all federal controls shall terminate on or before April 30, 1961. Termination of federal control leaves the Tribe with the responsibility for a forest valued at $30,000,000 (subject to discount because of compulsory sustained yield operation), a saw mill which with inventory is worth perhaps $4,000,000, and numerous homesteads most of which are in two villages. There are excellent potentials in the forest for scenic river and lake resorts. The Tribe also has the moral and practical responsibility for the support for about 3,500 residents. The tribal members are 3,270, but about 800 of them are non-residents. On the other hand there are about 1,000 non-tribal residents, mostly related to members. Most of the residents have been and are now dependent for support upon the lumbering and logging operations which have been managed for many years by federal and tribal officials. There are estimated to be about 800 jobs between the mills, forests and tribal government.

To handle the problems raised by the necessity of continuing the lumber operations, preserving the forest, and providing for local governmental units to maintain schools, roads, etc., a plan of business and governmental organization has been adopted by the Tribe and approved by the State of Wisconsin and the Federal Government, and special legislation has been passed by the Wisconsin Legislature.

The keystone of the business organization is to be stock corporation, Menominee Enterprises, Inc., which will take title to all tribal property, real and personal, except that going to County, Town and School District. In exchange for his undivided interest in such property, each member of the Tribe will receive common stock and income bonds of Menominee Enterprises, Inc. The securities distributable to minors and other incompetent members will be placed in a Minor's Trust, administered by First Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee. The interest on the bonds, payable only out of net income at the rate of four per cent, is intended to approximate the payments presently received by members of the Tribe from the lumbering operators, while at the same time affording the maximum tax and business benefits to the corporation.

All the common stock of Menominee Enterprises, Inc., will be held for the stockholders in a voting trust, with the individuals (and the Minor's Trust) to receive voting trust certificates as evidence of their interests. The trust will operate for a maximum of three successive ten-year periods, but holders of the voting trust certificates are empowered by a majority vote to cancel the voting trust and take the stock at the end of the first and second periods. The voting trust will be controlled by seven voting trustees, selected for successive seven-year terms by members of the Tribe.

The initial voting trustees will consist of four enrolled members of the Tribe elected by the General Council and three non-tribal members selected jointly by the Advisory Council and the Coordinating and Negotiating Committee, subject to confirmation by the General Council. In case any should not be confirmed, he will be replaced by another selection by the same bodies for confirmation. It is expected that these three voting trustees will be out-standing Wisconsin citizens who

have shown an interest in and an understanding of the tribal problems. The Trustees will have the power of voting the stock and, therefore, will meet at least once a year and at any other time when there is action required of the stockholders. Where the meeting is not necessary they may vote by mail. The position will be regarded as honorary and is not to be compensated, although expenses will be reimbursed.

The voting trustees will elect the Board of Directors of Menominee Enterprises, Inc., who will have staggered three-year terms. The Board will consist of four enrolled members of the Tribe and five other Wisconsin citizens who are experienced business men, some at least in the lumber industry. The board will probably meet at least quarterly and will be compensated reasonably. The Board will be responsible for overseeing the commercial development of the Menominee forest and scenic areas in a manner consistent with the sustained yield operations required by federal law and now regulated in detail in the Wisconsin tax law. The operating officers of the corporation, who will be selected by the Board will include experienced lumbermen who are familiar with all phases of the lumber business and who will be directly in charge of obtaining the manimum potential of the forest and the scenic areas. These officers will be requested, over a period of years, to train and develop young executives from among the tribal members. The corporate capitalization is further described below under "Financial Plan".

GOVERNMENTAL PLAN

Upon termination of federal supervision, the present Menominee Reservation will become Wisconsin's seventy-second county, to be known as "Menominee County". The government of the new county will be as nearly like that of other counties in Wisconsin as possible, and the whole county will comprise one town. The Town of Menominee (which will contain the ten surveyor townships of thirty-six square miles each) will be governed by a Town Board consisting of five members elected from five members elected from five precincts and two members at large, the one receiving the highest number of votes being the Town Chairman. It is provided that the Directors and officers of the corporation shall not be members of the Town Board. For judicial and school purposes, Menominee County will be administered jointly with similar Shawano County institutions. The county and town governments will be financed by the property taxes, most of which will bw levied on the property held by Menominee Enterprises, Inc. The Wisconsin Legislature has enacted a special assessment provision providing that in assessing any forest which is required by law to be operated on "sustained yield management", such assessment shall take into account these operational restrictions and that on this basis the assessed full value of the Menominee forest will be approximately 40% of its stumpage valuation. This statute also provides regulation by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission of the sustained yield operation.

Financial Plan

The first projected budgets for the county and town governments are based on revenues of $380,000 per year, including $150,000 for the joint school district. Until termination, federal law limits sustained yield cutting of 22,000,000 feet per year. It is recognized by all foresters concerned that 29,000,000 fet per year is permissible. Careful estimates indicate that after termination, with present standards of performance of labor and sales organization (which probably can be improved), Menominee Enterprises, Inc., should be able to earn $800,000 per year before property taxes, which will leave about $420,000 available for interest on the bonds on which the maximum requirement is nearly $400,000 per year. This corresponds roughly to the available amount which has been distributed annually as forest yield to tribal members under the designation "stumpage payments", which will,

of course, not occur after termination. Since bond interest is payable only out of net income after taxes, it is believed that the source of revenue required for governmental purposes is amply safeguarded, and that the corporation will not be unduly burdened with fixed charges.

The corporate structure of the corporation will consist of the income bonds in the principal amount of $9,810,000 (being $3,000 to each enrolled member) out of an authorized issue of $10,000,000. Assuming the forest to be valued at 40% of stumpage, it is expected that the assets of the corporation will be valued at roughly $18,000,000, being $12,000,000 for forest, $4,000,000 for mill, other buildings and inventory, and $2,000,000 working capital. The difference between this amount and the issued bonds will be represented by $327,000 shares of capital stock in the hands of the Voting Trustees which will constitute the net worth or common stock equity of the corporation. Of course any excess values which there may be, including the discount on the value of the forest will ultimately be reflected in the capital stock equity.

Provisions have been made for withdrawal of parcels up to ten acres from sustained yield, and otherwise for adjusting the sustained yield forest with the approval of the Conservation Commission.

There are restrictions on the transfers of stocks and bonds in the early years and options to the corporation and the State of Wisconsin. Moreover, the bonds may be utilized at par value by holders for purchase of homestead or farm property from the corporation. There are many other details in the Termination Plan which have not been included in this summary.

S/ James G. Frechette

MEMOMINEE INDIAN ADVISORY COUNCIL

COPY

COPY

KESHENA, WISCONSIN

September 21, 1960

Mr. K. W. Bergan, Coordinator
Indian Affairs
Helena, Montana

Dear Mr. Bergan:

At long last I find time to give my views on the problems of termination of Indian Tribes as they may affect the workings of the Governor's Interstate Indian Council.

Let me begin by stating that from your letter of March 8, 1960, question No. I, because of the Menominee Indian Tribe's experience should be and is in proper relationship to the entire termination program. By that, I mean certainly the states affected have a great part to play in the working out of termination problems. The records clearly show that in the beginning we, the Menominee people, insisted that the State of Wisconsin be represented before the hearings that the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee agreed to representation of the State of Wisconsin, testifying not only in behalf of the Menominee Indian Tribe, but the entire state as well. The very language of the Termination Act placed deadlines to be imposed on the state as well as the Tribe.

As we worked into the problem our experience was that the state felt it necessary to investigate every conceivable aspect, including forms of government, welfare payments for the indigent, old age payment, unemployment, health, sanitation, hospitals and medical care, utilities, all phases of education, highways, industry, employment and law enforcement and courts. I wish to point out that in the case of the Menominee Tribe, most of the criminal and election laws were already in force under permissable legislation, but otherwise, they would also be required. Of course these things would be much simpler if the tribal areas were dropped into an existing county or township, rather than have a new government created as in the case of Menonimee.

Number 2, in your letter of March 8th, "What is meant by termination"? As far as we are concerned, termination simply means the withdrawal of federal supervision and assistance as of a given date. It could have somewhat of a different meaning if the Tribes are permitted the time and opportunity to draft their own plan of termination and furthermore, if their recommendations are accepted by Congress.

Number 3, "Responsibilities which will fall onto states which usually are not anticipated". These responsibilities are outlined above in that they practically cover every field of reaponsibility formerly carried by the Federal Government.

With reference to the four outlines, we are not able to improve on the "definition of federal supervisón on Indian Reservation", "the history of the termination of federal supervision on Indian Reservations", "scope of study". However, I would add, under "IV. Problems confronting the Indian", governmental problems (Indians in minority or in majority). Likewise, under "IX. Problems of termination", I would add the following: individual occupancy and use of land. Privately owned buildings and improvements on tribal lands. Sustained yield forest- methods of operation and control. Sustained yield forest- taxation. Utilities- electricity,

water, telephone. Under "F. Health," I would add "(Medical care, hospital and sanitation)".

The report as so far written is good. Also, the report that comes direct from our Governor's representative, Attorney General John W. Reynolds dated September 14, 1960. Also, in your letter of August 3, 1960, I was asked to give a complete history of the termination history todate. This would require a great deal of back study and be a voluminous report, so I am confining it under a separate sheet in a condensed manner for the Committee's consideration.

Very respectfully yours,

S/ James G. Frechette

JGF:lp

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
State Department of Public Welfare

MADISON (2)
August 11, 1960

Mr. K. W. Bergan, Coordinator
Indian Affairs - State of Montana
Helena, Montana

Re: Report on Termination of Federal Supervision on Indian Reservations

Dear Mr. Bergan:

I have been endeavoring to find the time to work on the preliminary draft materials which you sent with your letter of August 3, 1960.

I have been studying materials in our files in connection with the termination of federal control over the Menominee Indian Reservation here in Wisconsin. I can understand why it is difficult to come up with a statement of purpose for termination and a definition of what the word means.

Certainly it means a change in relationship between the Indian tribe and the United States Government. It involves a change of status. Instead of operating under a treaty relationship where the tribe through the treaty has been under the direct protection of the Federal Government and involved in direct dealings with the Congress and the United States Government, termination looks to absorption of the tribe into the local and state government organization, and to the Indians becoming members of the society and community where they are geographically situated. It means the loss of identity of the tribe as a governing body or organization, and to the adoption of a pattern of government, property holding, and social organization, which is characteristic of the generality of people in the state and the area where the tribe lives and has its holdings. There is much more implicit in termination than just the bare statement of the proposition that the purpose is to terminate federal control.

When it comes to enumerating problems, we encounter a problem of classification. A given problem may be legal and educational and financial. For one example, the Menominees are faced with the problem of how their territory shall be incorporated into a school district for purposes of complying with the requirements as to elementary and high school educational facilities and opportunities. The Tribe's primary role in financing education has been through allocation of tribal funds to a teaching order operating two parochial schools on the Reservation. When termination brings transfer of the property of the Tribe to a corporation which will be subject to paying taxes to the school district, township and county, new problems of fiscal relationship arise.

The tribal hospital has been operated by a nursing order and has been subsidized by the Tribe and the tribal lumber mill. The question of continuing operation of the hospital and the working out of ways of providing hospital and clinic care through payments by individual Indians who are financially able, or through public welfare in the care of those who are medically indigent, will take time and development of understanding for its solution.

Many other problems have been uncovered. One example is that of reconciling the traditional right of hunting and fishing on tribal lands heretofore enjoyed by

tribal members with conditions of private ownership by a corporation in which each Indian is a shareholder, and with requirements of the State forest crop and other Conservation laws of which advantage will be taken wherever possible.

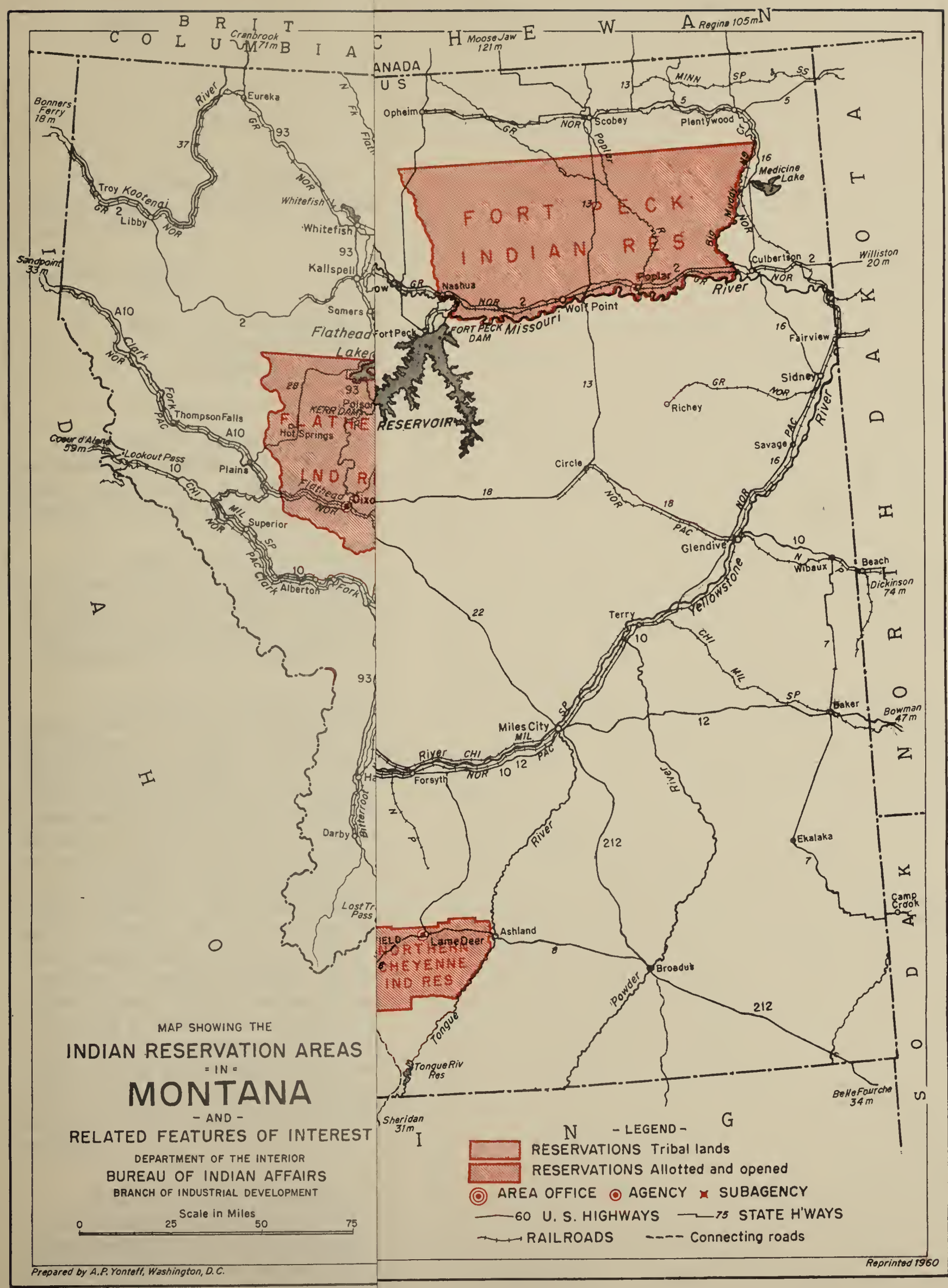
I feel that there must be some way for you to secure an authoritative expression of materials pertinent to the Menominee Termination Program for inclusion in your report. I am accordingly referring a copy of this letter, together with the draft materials which you have sent, to Mr. John H. Bowers, Assistant Attorney General, who is on the staff of Attorney General John Reynolds, who in turn is Chairman of the Menominee Indian Study Committee. Mr. Bowers has been closely and actively engaged in working with the tribal and federal representatives as Attorney General Reynolds' delegated assistant. He has indicated an interest in seeing these materials. Perhaps he will have some suggestions to offer, and perhaps you would like to communicate directly with him.

I do not know that this letter does much for you beyond demonstrating interest and a desire to be of some assistance.

Sincerely yours,

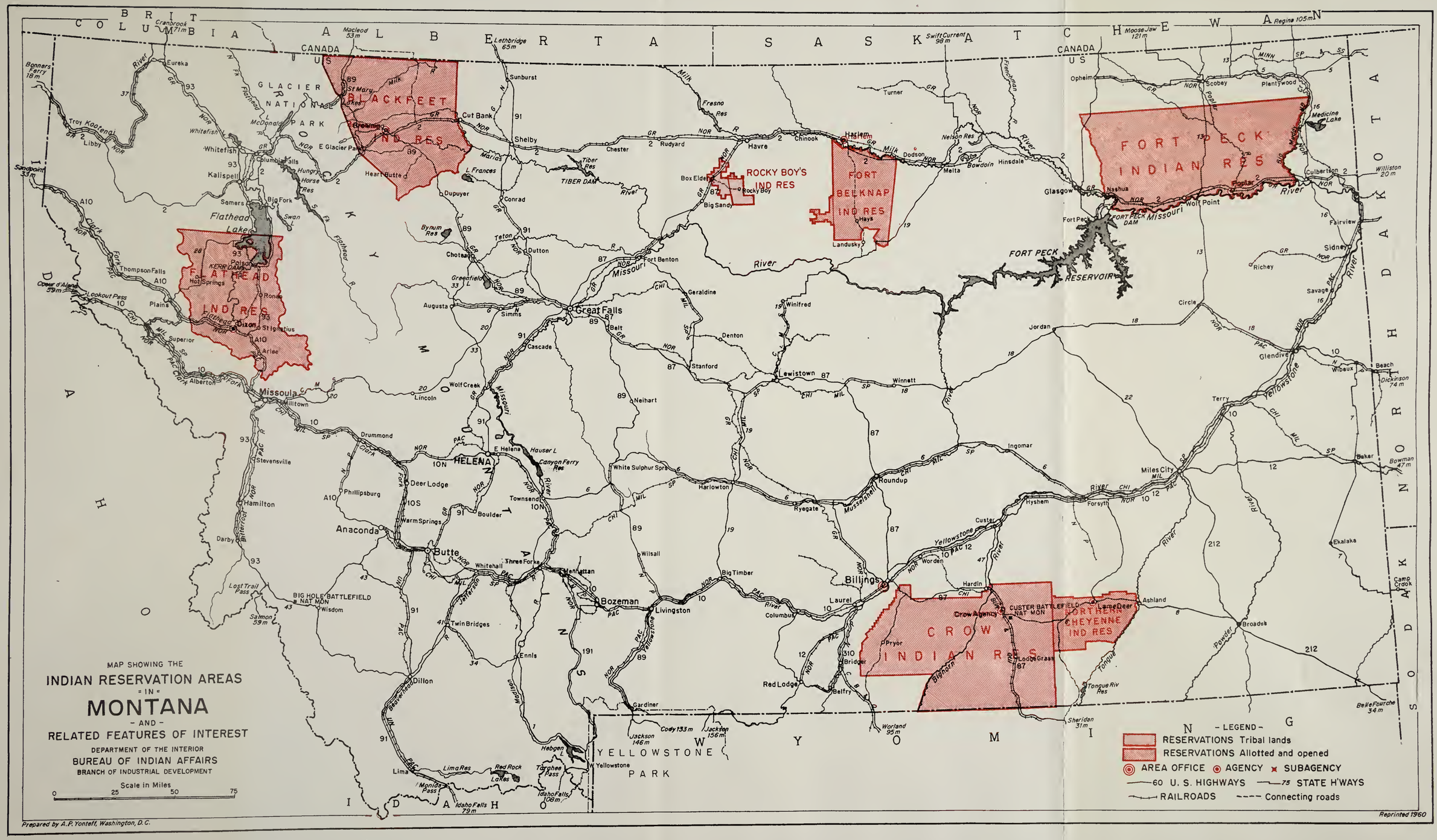
S/ George M. Keith, Deputy Director
State Department of Public Welfare

GMKmml
cc John H.Bowers, Asst.Atty.Gen.



Prepared by A.P. Yonteff, Washington, D.C.

Reprinted 1960


MAP SHOWING THE
INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS
= IN =
MONTANA
- AND -
RELATED FEATURES OF INTEREST
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRANCH OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
Scale in Miles
0 25 50 75
BLACKFEET IND RES
FLATHEAD IND RES
ROCKY BOY'S IND RES
FORT BELKNAP IND RES
FORT PECK INDIAN RES
CROW INDIAN RES
NORTHERN CHEYENNE IND RES
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
YELLOWSTONE PARK
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NAT MON
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NAT MON
CANADA
U S
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MONTANA
IDAHO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WYOMING
Prepared by A.P. Yonteff, Washington, D.C.
Reprinted 1960
- LEGEND -
RESERVATIONS Tribal lands
RESERVATIONS Allotted and opened
AREA OFFICE
AGENCY
SUBAGENCY
60 U. S. HIGHWAYS
75 STATE H'WAYS
RAILROADS
Connecting roads

COPY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN COPY

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
MADISON

September 14, 1960

Mr. K. W. Bergan, Coordinator
Indian Affairs - State of Montana
Helena, Montana

Dear Mr. Bergan:

Re: The Governor's Interstate Indian Council Report on Termination of Federal Supervision on Indian Reservations

---

Mr. John H. Bowers, Assistant Attorney General of my staff, and I have been reviewing the materials which you sent to Mr. George M. Keith, Deputy Director, State Department of Public Welfare, regarding the Governor's Interstate Indian Council's study of termination problems.

The basic problem in termination is the preparation of the people who are going to have to make the most critical adjustments when it comes. I am referring of course to the Indian people. Our experience demonstrates that if the idea of termination is accepted as a policy, and Congress decides that question, a program of preparation for termination must be provided by the Indian people.

It must be recognized that deadlines and imposed responsibilities motivate actions not only by the affected Tribe but by the State as well. The experience of the Bureau of Indian Affairs indicates very clearly that unless there are firm statutory timetables imposed, essential decisions will not be made and the necessary planning will not be completed. However, it must also be recognized that a program of termination which seeks divestiture of all federal responsibility and interest at once, places the Tribe, the State and the local units of government in an incredibly difficult position by forcing them to deal with a whole host of complex and difficult problems simultaneously. Such a program, furthermore, fails to take account of the fact that the unique social, economic and political predetermination status of the Indians in many ways makes them ill equipped to assume the many responsibilities of full citizenship. Accordingly there must be provided a program of orderly-phased withdrawal of federal supervision. The program must include stransitional arrangements which permits assumption of responsibility by the Tribe on a gradual step-by-step basis. It should be a program of preparation for responsibility rather than termination of responsibility. Such a program would provide the necessary opportunity to make advance preparations for final termination, it would prepare the members of the Tribe for the assumption of the responsibilities on a continuing basis as the transition continues, thereby motivating action.

Both the State and the Tribe should be consulted in advance of termination legislation. The purpose of advance consultation is not merely to obtain "consents" termination, for our experience indicates that such consent has little, if any, relationship to the actual willingness or ability of the individuals involved to meet termination. The purpose of advance consultations would be to map out a program of transitional assumption of responsibility which would take account of the social, political and economic needs of the particular State and Tribe.

In their staff report to the Menominee Indian Study Committee, Professor Burton R. Fisher, University of Wisconsin, and John H. Bowers, Assistant Attorney General of my staff, set forth what they felt to be the general objectives of the Menominee's plan for termination. A paraphrase of their statement which follows might be considered appropriate objectives for any termination plan:

1. To bring the Indian people to responsible, full citizenship;

2. To preserve and improve the community;

3. To preserve the resources of the reservation area so as to provide a continuous source of livlihood and services to the community;

4. To stabilize and to develop the economy;

5. To protect the rights of individuals either to leave the economic entity or to continue in it on a fair basis;

6. To protect the rights of individuals to either leave the community or to continue in it on a fair basis;

7. To provide long-range transitional arrangements in government and economic spheres in order to accomplish the above objectives.

The experiences and the studies of people in Eisconsin State Government, the Menominee Indian Tribe, the University of Wisconsin staff and representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs would enable us to collectively spell out the above program with some detail. Regretfully, such a detailed report can not be made at this time.

We in Wisconsin do not pretend to have solved all the problems of termination. We are still seeking solutions to problems which remain and are working with the Menominees and the Bureau of Indian Affairs on a continuing basis in this effort.

We would recommend the creation of a committee such as Wisconsin's Menominee Indian Study Committee by any State faced with termination. That committee is provided for by sec. 13.352, Stats., as follows:

"***"

"(2) Composition. The committee shall be composed of the following:

(a) Three members to be named by the Menominee Indian tribe.

(b) Two members, one each from Oconto and Shawano counties to be named by the county board of those counties.

(c) Eight members representing the following state departments, such members to be the department head or a representative named by him;

1. The department of taxation;
2. The attorney general;
3. The state department of public welfare;
4. The state superintendent of public instruction;
5. The highway commission;
6. The Conservation commission;
7. The state board of health;
8. The governor's commission on human rights.

(d) Three legislators, one senator and 2 assemblymen, to be named by the legislative council."

"***"

"(6) Report. The committee shall report from time to time to the legislative council in accordance with the time schedule made possible by the action of congress.

- "(7) Co-operation. The committee is directed to co-operate with the Secretary of interior and the several state departments in formulating plans for the future control of tribal property."

In addition, however, provision should be made for the full-time services of a staff man to be devoted to the work of the committee. Express provision should be made for Federal, State and tribal cooperation.

Through the Governor's Interstate Indian Council there can be an exchange of information and ideas acquired from individual experience. The specific problems, however, must be worked out by the State and the Tribe themselves. This can be done effectively provided the Federal legislation is wisely drawn.

Very truly yours,

S/ JOHN W. REYNOLDS
Attorney General

cc: George Keith
Dept. of Public Welfare

James G. Frechette
Keshena, Wis.

Excerpts from Progress Report to the California State Legislature by the Senate Interim Committee on California Indian Affairs.(California Senate Resolution No.115) January 1955-Page 16

It appears to us that the problems that will confront the State upon federal withdrawal can be broken down into the following two categories:

A. Impact upon the Indians

In general, the enactment of the proposed bill will result in the removal of federal restrictions on California Indians, particularly with respect to land transactions. It will also result in the discontinuance of certain services presently rendered to the Indians by the Federal Government, primarily in the fields of education, welfare, health, and agriculture. The Indian will then be in the same position as any other citizen of the State.

Upon federal withdrawal the State must decide whether the Indian is to become a ward of the State, as he was a ward of the Federal Government, or whether he is to be treated in the same manner as other citizens of the State. The problem is then whether the State should continue to give special aid to the Indians, and if so, to what extent and in what manner.

B. Impact upon the States and Counties *

(1) The Federal Government at present pays various school districts a subvention designed to help needy Indian children take full advantage of the public educational institutions. We cannot say whether the termination of this subvention will have any serious financial consequences on the State.

(2) While it is true that numerous counties now extend assistance to all indigent Indians who are legally resident therein, other counties refuse to do so on the theory that this is the responsibility of the Federal Government. There is little doubt that federal withdrawal will impose an additional obligation on those latter counties.

(3) The Federal Government offers gratituous medical service and hospitalization to Indians. It also provides a certain amount of agricultural guidance and assistance to Indians. Whether or not the State should continue to provide such services is a matter to be considered.

(4) The Federal Government now constructs and maintains the roads in Indian country. No county has as yet assumed full responsibility for the maintenance of such roads. Federal withdrawal undoubtedly will have an effect in this field.

(5) Important stands of commercial timber are located on certain Indian reservations in California. The disposition of this timber presents a difficult technical, economic, social and administrative problem.

(6) Irrigation and water projects on Indian lands are now maintained, at least in part, by the Federal Government. What the State's policy will be with respect to such projects is as yet unknown.

(7) Many problems may result from the transfer of property presently owned by the Federal Government to the Indians. For example, due to the fact that the Federal Government has, up to now, recognized commonlaw marriages between Indians, which the State does not recognize, a serious problem as to the inheritance of Indian property may result.

We believe that an investigation of considerable scope would be required in order to determine the full extent of these problems and others which might exist. We also believe that, as part of this investigation, it would be necessary to consult with the Indians themselves and with other interested groups.

In addition the matter has been considered by the Office of the Attorney General of California. The following comments from that office indicate his views:

Two features of the present bill seem to me to be quite objectionable:
(1) The bill provides that certain of its provisions become operative at specified dates after its enactment. For example, Section 7 (a) provides that all restriction on alienation of land owned by not more than one Indian shall be removed six months after passage of the act. On the other hand, the bill requires that many things be done by the Secretary of the Interior before the Indian properties are in shape to be transferred. In his report to Congress the Secretary stated:

"In order to carry out the provision of the proposed bill and to place the reservations in a satisfactory condition prior to termination of Federal supervision additional investments will be needed in road, irrigation, and soil conservation facilities. Moreover, the termination program, which involves the preparation of final rolls, reservation plans, and land surveys, cannot be completed within the time specified in the proposed bill by the present staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

Congress should either pace the operation of the bill to accord with the ability of the Interior Department to perform its administrative functions, or, alternatively, Congress should accompany the present bill with sufficient appropriations in order to permit the Interior Department to meet the deadlines established in the bill. In its present unworkable form California will have thrust upon it legal obligations which it simply cannot discharge because of the absence of administrative preparation for the turnover on the part of the Interior Department.

(2) Section 9(a) of the bill provides that all Indians land shall be tax exempt for five years after the turnover of property to the Indians, or during the minority of infants, or during the lifetime of Indians now fifty years of age or older. This provision will affect California property extimated to be worth some thirty millions of dollars. I am advised that no comparable provision is contained in the six or seven other withdrawal bills now before Congress which provide for Federal withdrawal from Indian affairs in other states. Such discrimination against California certainly deserves an explanation not presently available.

(3) Another point of concern to the State in Section 6(a), which authorizes in permissive language, the Secretary of the Interior to provide reasonable assistance to Indians in the formulation of plans for disposition and management of their property. It is recommended that this provision should be made mandatory.

The Attorney General has also submitted a comprehensive letter on the subject as Appendix "D".

The California Legislature has adopted several resolutions on the subject.

* Our information is taken from the "Program for the Termination of Indian Bureau Activities in the State of California" prepared by the California Indian Agency in 1949. We do not believe that there has been a great deal of change in Indian Problems since this publication was issued.

Excerpts from Progress Report to the Legislature by the SENATE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON CALIFORNIA INDIAN AFFAIRS (Senate Resolution No. 124) June 3, 1957.

Reasons for changes incorporated in recommended Termination Bill

It will be noted that the foregoing Termination Bill which was recommended by the Senate Interim Committee on California Indian Affairs for adoption by the United States Congress differs in some material respects from the amended draft of the proposed Termination Bill which was widely circulated throughout California. (Page 33 of this report.)

The recommended bill also differs in some material respects from the proposed Termination Bill which was redrafted to meet the objections of the Department of Interior. (Page 59 of this report.)

The reasons for the alterations in the recommended bill from the text of earlier bills are set forth in a letter from the Interim Committee Counsel to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which letter reads in full as follows:

September 20, 1957

H. Rex Lee
Associate Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Department of Interior
Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee: H. R. 9512 and H. R. 9530 were introduced to the Eighty-fifth Congress at the request of Senator Charles Brown, Chairman of the California Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. This bill differs in several respects from previous drafts which have been discussed with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and it therefore seems pertinent to furnish a brief explanation of the variances and the reasons therefor.

1. The draft of the bill which the California Senate Committee caused to be widely distributed in California provided among other things for the creation of a California Indian Appeals Board to be appointed by the Governor of California but paid from federal funds. The purpose of this board was to hear and determine appeals from the Secretary of the Interior with respect to enrollment, and it was originally suggested for the reason that it would serve as a hearing agency to interpret, and if necessary, modify standards proposed by the Department of Interior for the inclusion or exclusion of individual Indians from various tribal rolls. It was felt that by the appointment of, for example, a panel of retired judges, substantial justice could be obtained through a completely objective approach and the enforcement of uniform standards. However, the letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 7, 1957, suggests as an alternative, in order to avoid federal-state conflicts, that an appeals board with similar powers be set up within the Department of Interior, but composed of persons not employed by the Bureau of Indian Affiars. The bill as submitted to the United States Congress conforms to this suggestion although we still are of the general opinion that it would be better if these appeals were handled by an entirely separate agency on the theory that the same department should not adopt regulations and then hear appeals as to their desirability.

2. Section 3 of the latest draft provided that a right-of-way over Indian trust or restricted land that is granted with the consent of the Indian owner of the land may be conveyed to the state or county for maintenance without compensation to the owner. This provision has been deleted in the bill as introduced for the reason that it was thought that, as the road building program progresses, it would be easier to pay compensation to the Indian owner and receive a voluntary release on the land than it would be to obtain his consent without the payment of compensation. In other words, if it is provided that a right-of-way with the consent of the Indian owner would provide no compensation to him, where is the incentive to grant the consent?

3. Section 4 of the latest draft contained a provision to permit the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with the state or with private individuals

to conduct property surveys as contemplated by the act. You have advised that such language is not necessary because the secretary already has that power, should be desire to exercise the same. Nevertheless, the bill as introduced grants the specific power to enter into these contracts by statute. The reason for suggesting the insertion was to pinpoint the probable need of contracting out much of the survey work if any large scale termination is to be undertaken. It is suggested that, if a statewide termination program were commenced, there would not be sufficient personnel in the employment of the Department of Interior to promptly complete all the surveys of the exterior boundaries of the reservations, or the interior of the reservations in accordance with allotments to be made, as the case may be. At this point the entire program would fail unless it were contemplated from the beginning that special appropriations would be made available to contract out some or all of this work.

4. The technical changes suggested as Items 3 and 4 of the commissioner's letter of May 7, 1957 (to subsection 5(d) and Section 7 of the draft), have been made, and the bill as introduced conforms.

5. Section 9(c) of the draft has been amended in the bill as introduced to conform to the commissioner's suggestions.

6. Subparagraph 1 of Section 9(b) of the draft required that the plan for termination prepared for the reservations or rancharias must include the completion of specified roads, water facilities and soil conservation improvements. The bill as introduced inserts the words "and other" improvements for the reason that the proposed plan for some of the reservations might include improvements other than roads, water facilities or soil conservation.

7. Section 9(e) of the draft provided that the appeals board have the power to modify the plan submitted by the department for the distribution of assets of a reservation. The commissioner has suggested that this language be amended to provide that the appeals board will have the power to recommend to the secretary that such modification of the plan be made rather than the outright power to modify. The bill as submitted to Congress contains the suggested amendment although this was done with some misgivings for the reason that a prompt, final decision in this matter is believed to be absolutely essential to successfully carry out this program and disagreements between the appeals board and the Bureau of Indian Affairs which must be referred to the secretary for final decision could be a tendency to delay the entire matter.

8. Section 9(h) of the draft related to the requirement that the Secretary of the Interior protect the rights of individual Indians who are minors or non compos mentis. The amendments suggested by the commissioner also include the requirement that the secretary shall protect the rights of individual Indians who "in the opinion of the secretary" are "in need of assistance in conducting their affairs." The proposed amendments also provide that in addition to obtaining guardians for Indians in these categories, the secretary may protect their rights "by other means as he may deem adequate" including the creation of private trusts or the purchase by the secretary of annuities for the Indian.

The language suggested by the commissioner was substantially changed in the bill as introduced for the reason that it appears to present almost insurmountable problems of administration, and its widespread application would delay effective termination for many years. Section 9(h) of the bill as introduced simply provides that the secretary shall protect the rights of individual Indians who are minors, non compos mentis or in need of assistance in conduction their affairs by causing an application to be made to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a guardian or conservator for the estate of such Indian. The bill as introduced provides that the determination of competency and the persons to be appointed as guardians or conservators in these cases shall be governed by the same legal principals applicable to all citizens of California.

It is beleived that, if a government agency undertakes to decide in the case of each individual Indian whether or not he is capable of handling his affairs without providing a standard of competency, the whole program of termination will be

subjected to the criticism that it is proceeding upon the basis of whim or caprice. Certainly, reasonable men can differ as to whether an individual Indian (Or a non-Indian) is handling his affairs properly and since there are no tests which are usable, it would appear that this approach would cause endless conflict and litigation. Also, it has been estimated that four-fifths of all the Indians in California are integrated into our society and conduct their business affairs the same as other citizens, and there is little reason to believe that the remaining one-fifth cannot do so unless of course the individual is legally incompetent in the normally accepted sense of the word.

Furthermore, Section 10 of the bill provides for a three to five year intensive education program under the direction of the State Department of Education. This program as contemplated is especially designed for the orientation and integration of the Indian population of this State insofar as this has not already been accomplished. It therefore appears to us that it is better to concentrate on developing a program of business management and similar types of education for the Indian citizens than to try to determine whether each individual Indian is fully capable of handling his own affairs.

9. Section 9(j) of the draft has been retained even though the commissioner's letter suggests different language to correspond to the Rancheria Bill and to the department policy. This is one of the sections wherein it is sought to protect the water rights of Indians and is a subject which should be further discussed in greater detail by water experts. However, the language suggested as department policy does not appear to us to be practical. It provides in substance that nothing in the act shall abrogate any water right that exists by virtue of the laws of the United States and then goes on to state that, regardless of termination, the laws of the State of California shall continue to be inapplicable for a period of 15 years after conveyance of the land to the Indian owner.

It is our general understanding that while the United States claims certain paramount water rights, these are not clearly defined and are the subject of some disagreement between water lawyers. Also, it seems that the extent, if any, to which these water rights of the United States are based upon Indian water rights is uncertain and thus the respective interests of the Indians and of the United States would be difficult if not impossible to determine. Furthermore, it is our understanding that there are no prescribed procedures by which the Federal Government can allot or assign water rights to the Indians and others so that, if an individual Indian or a group of Indians are to be granted a private ownership right to use water, this must be done under some state statute or procedure. Making provisions for the granting of this right to an Indian or a tribe would seem necessary as part of a termination program since the water rights, whatever they may be, will have to be assigned to individual parcels of land as these parcels are transferred to individual Indians or to corporations as part of the termination program.

It therefore appears to us that the language suggested by the department will merely delay a final decision as to these water rights, and it is feared that the uncertainty arising in the meantime will adversely affect Indian property values and may cause considerable litigation, all of which could do serious harm to the Indians themselves.

Section 9(b) of the bill as introduced, therefore, merely provides that the laws of the State of California as to non-use of water will not apply until five years after the conveyance of title to the Indians. We feel a simple provision of this sort is better judgment, particularly when it is recalled that Section 5 of the bill establishes a joint State-Federal Indian Water Affairs Commission which is charged with the responsibility of reviewing and making recommendation upon all Indian water rights in this State. Following such recommendation, appropriate state and federal legislation can be passed to effectively dispose of the problems.

10. The draft provided for a mandatory provision that the special educational program for Indians be carried out through the California State Department of Education and provided a $500,000 appropriation therefor. The commissioner suggests that this mandatory direction and appropriation be omitted from the bill and that instead

broad authority be given to the secretary to further administer the program if he chooses to do so. The bill as introduced, however, retains the language of the draft to provide not only for the special appropriation but also for the mandatory direction of this program through the State Department of Education. The reason for this is as follows: The whole process of termination requires a severance of the relationship between reservation Indians and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We feel that just so long as this relationship continues, regardless of the special programs undertaken by the bureau, no effective steps will have been taken toward eventual termination. Effective termination also means in our view that the one-fifth of the Indian population of this State still living on trust lands should be completely integrated into the political subdivisions of this State in the same manner as non-Indians. We feel that one of the best ways to accomplish the result is for the State Department of Education to be in full charge of the orientation program and if in the course of this program, deficiencies are discovered in local educational systems which need to be corrected to assist the reservation Indians, the State Department of Education is in the best position to do this as a matter of normal routine.

The inclusion of the special appropriation was inserted in the bill for the following reason which applies also to all other items of appropriation specified in the bill:

It was felt that Congress would like to consider with the bill the special items of cost provided therein. These items were therefore placed within the section to which they applied so that, as various witnesses discuss each section, special attention will be called to the cost, and the witness can point out not only the reason for the item but present a budget for the proposed use of the funds. Thereafter, if the inclusion of these appropriation within the bill is not consistent with federal policy, the bill can be amended to delete them and to make alternate provisions in some other manner as required by the rules of Congress.

11. Sections 11,12, and 13 of the draft have been placed in the bill as introduced. These three sections provide appropriations by the Federal Government to be paid to state agencies to aid in the transition period of the termination program.

For example, Section 11 of the bill provides an appropriation of $400,000 to defray the cost of treatment of Indians in mental institutions in this State for a five year period during which it would be expected the termination would probably be completed. The reason for this request is that under the laws of the State of California, citizens of this State, who are treated in mental institutions and who have land or other assets, are required to partially compensate the State for the cost of their care. However, trust and restricted Indian lands are not subject to these liens and therefore the State is requesting reimbursement from the Federal Government for the care of these Indians.

Section 12 provides a special appropriation to be paid to the state agency concerned with social welfare for special training of personnel to assist in the termination program. The laws of California do not differentiate between Indians and non-Indian citizens, and therefore an Indian citizen is as entitled to aid as any other citizen of this State. However, it has been said that there are special problems incident to explaining the state and local welfare program to Indians in some areas and the Department of Social Welfare therefore has requested the appropriation so that special attention may be given to training in this regard.

Section 13 of the bill provides an appropriation of $300,000 for the use of the California Department of Natural Resources to cover the increased personnel and other expenses which that department will have during the transition period while planning for termination. It is felt that in some of the Indian reservations and rancherias there will be need for state aid in matters such as timber management as the Federal Government relinquishes its responsibility over these Indian timber lands. The purpose of the appropriation is to provide extra state personnel to work with federal agencies and Indians involved so that the State's services in these fields may effectively aid in the operation of the property when federal supervision has been terminated.

The commissioner has suggested that since the Federal Government has already withdrawn from subventions in California in the fields of mental health and social welfare that it would be inconsistent to provide the appropriation requested in Sections 11 and 12 of the act. However, the provisions were placed in the bill for the consideration of Congress on the theory that although the Federal Government may have withdrawn the benefits of subventions in these fields, the burdenof providing these services remains and has been assumed by the State of California. In spite of the assumption of these responsibilities by the State, the lands which normally contribute to our tax base have been kept from the tax rolls by remaining in federal ownership and therefore it seems only fair that until this situation is corrected, subventions be provided, particularly when they will aid in the termination process.

Section 14 and 15 of the draft provided respectively for a $1,000,000 appropriation for noninterest-bearing loans to Indians for education in recognized vocational schools and a $1,000,000 revolving fund to make non-interest-bearing loans to Indians and Indian groups for promoting economic development of properties and persons affected by this act.

The commissioner has suggested that this type of an appropriation is inconsistent with the termination process, and these provisions have been omitted from the bill as introduced.

Special appropriations for tuition and economic loans to Indians have been omitted from the bill for several additional reasons. As desirable as such loans may be, it is felt that suggestions of this nature should more fittingly come from either the Indians themselves or as part of some national program such as that provided by Public Law 959, Eighty-fourth Congress, Second Session. In other words,it was felt that economic and tuition loans for Indians should not necessarily be limited to Indians who have an interest in trust land in California and thus need not be considered as part of the termination of federal supervision over these lands

The subject of special congressional consideration to Indians other than that involving trust lands also appears to be related to the question of various claims which have been filed by the Indians of California, and in this connection, it has been suggested that moneys remaining in the judgment fund now being held for the Indians of California could well be distributed to a nonprofit educational foundation for use as scholarships and other educational loans for the benefit of all the Indians of this State as distinguished from the relatively few who have interests in trust lands. This suggestion appears to have merit and perhaps should be the subject of separate legislation. We do not believe, however, that the field should be covered in the bill which is now being presented for general statewide termination of federal supervision over trust lands.

Section 17 of the draft has been amended in accordance with the suggestions of the commissioner.

Some of the foregoing comments represent a divergence between the views of the California Senate committee and those of the Department of Interior. However, the disagreements are not meant to be in the spirit of criticism but rather in the form of suggestions as to how a better bill can be worked out for the benefit of the Indians themselves. In addition, the members of the California Senate committee have asked me to express again their appreciation for the cooperation received from the department and for the countless hours which the representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs have spent in discussing the technical aspects of the distribution of trust lands in California with representatives of the State.

Yours very truly,

JOHN A. BOHN

STATE OF MONTANA
REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVATION INDIANS
FOR 1959

By: S. C. DeMers)
K. W. Bergan) Governor's Representatives

This report will be divided into various divisions as follows:
Montana State Employment Service
Tribal Councils
Bureau of Indian Affairs

Montana State Employment Service reports as follows:

New applications for work totalled 1,307. This does not include renewals of applications, and included applications for both agricultural and non-agricultural work. 147 initial job counseling interviews were conducted with Indians who had employment problems over and above the simple fact of current unemployment. This is 11% of the new applications, somewhat higher, but not significantly so, than the non-Indian initial counseling to new application ratio.

975 selection interviews resulted in 830 non-agricultural job referrals. The latter figure does indicate the full extent of job exposure since many such interviews may include the opportunity to examine the possibilities of similar jobs even though only a single referral resulted.

There were 746 placements of Indians in non-agricultural work, 2.1% of all non-agricultural placements. Agricultural placements of Indians were 2,885, 7.9% of all agricultural placements. Placements of Indians were therefore nearly 5.1% of total placements for the year although only 2.7% of all new applicants were Indian.

As of December 25, 1959 there were 629 Indian jobseekers registered at Employment Offices, 529 of whom were males. Indians at the same time were 3% of the total registered labor force, reflecting the somewhat greater seasonality of employment of Indian workers than non-Indian. This is partly due to geographical factors since two of the more populous reservations are located in areas where tourist services are a mojor industry. In addition, one is subject to the fluctuations of the lumber industry, also highly seasonal.

The Montana State Employment Service has for several years operated a special service to Indian Program. This has been in connection with the Farm Labor Division since, at its inception, that labor field offered the greatest amount of opportunity and by far the largest degree of interest and capabilities among Indian workers was for that type of work. That situation still prevails, but we are ready for a gradual shift in emphasis which will come if training, education and instruction in social responsibility which is promised by the interest shown by many groups and agencies provides the Indian with skills, knowledge and abilities which can be marketed in wider fields of endeavor.

Tribal Council Reports

1. Major Employment Opportunities on Reservations.

Blackfeet: There are no major employment opportunities here on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. There is some seasonal reanch work. Around the month of December about 52% of the Indians are on relief.

Fort Peck: Farm work to include seeding, summerfallow, harvest and rock picking.

2. Employment Problems of Indian People

Blackfeet: If there are any jobs listed by the Unemployment Commission, the Indians have to travel 35 miles to the Montana Unemployment Agency in Cut Bank, Montana. The only time we get in on any employment is when there is a call for potato-pickers or gandy-dancers on the railroad.

Fort Peck: Very little work and some discrimination.

3. Is employment of Indians seasonal?

Blackfeet: Yes.

Fort Peck: Yes.

4. Is the State Employment Service of any assistance to you and how can this service be improved?

Blackfeet: We could use an employment office here in Browning, Montana

Fort Peck: The state Employment Service gives very little assistance and can be improved with cooperative coordination between agencies and the local political subdivisions, even to the extent of reliable current statistical reports on availability.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Report

1. Major Employment Opportunities

Flathead: Timber and Sawmills, Christmas tree (seasonal), Firefighting (seasonal), other business and industry.

Northern Cheyenne: Seasonal ranch employment on or near the reservation, firefighting, timber operations throughout the reservation, limited employment in clerical, dormitory attendants and labor positions with the Bureau. There are very limited opportunities in the stores and service stations located on the reservation.

Ft. Belknap: Ranching and labor connected with it is the major employment opportunity available to Indians on both Fort Belknap and Rocky Boy. This is largley rock picking, haying, hauling and stacking bales and some potato picking in surrounding areas. No appreciable number of men work in any of the building trades with exception of some from Fort Belknap who work with Government contractors near Glasgow. These are still in laboring positions and do not participate in the skilled trades. Beyone this a few work as waitresses, dish washers and mechanics. Some employment has been available through fire fighting off reservation. Practically all full time employment is with the Government but this is limited due to size of programs in operation. Even this is seasonal in some cases.

Blackfeet: Mostly ranch work; Some construction work.

Ft. Peck: Restaurants, hotels, merchants and other trade services within the towns on the reservation offer the best opportunity for Indians at Fort Peck. Agriculture, construction and railroads absorb a small percentage.

2. Employment problems of Indian Paople

Flathead: Seasonal employment with slack period during winter months.

Northern Cheyenne: The big problem in connection with employment of the Cheyennes is their non-acceptance of leaving the reservation to find suitable work, and the very evident lack of industry within the reservation area to utilize this vast semi- and unskilled labor pool.Also involved is the general attitude of the Cheyennes against steady and demanding employment.

Ft. Belknap: The major problems in connection with employment are both personal and material in nature. There is a form of discrimination among individual employers which is difficult to overcome. A feeling has developed and has spread that Indians are lazy and unreliable. It is true that some individuals show both of these characteristics but the unfortunate result has been that all Indians regardless of their attitudes have been grouped in the minds of many employers. Another problem has arisen from the attitude of welfare agencies in off reservation location It is standard practice to send the Indian back to the reservation at the first indication of difficulties with his economic status. This is not true everywhere but is quite common and tends to discourage the Indian from seeking off reservation employment The general employment picture adjacent to the reservations is never bright and often jobs are non-existant. This is particularly true in the areas where the Indian may compete. The Indian himself contributes to his problems. He is usually lacking in specific skills and lack opportunities and often motivation to gain skills. He needs to learn more about his responsibility to his employer and his type of employment which is seasonal contains little incentive to develop confidence of his employer. Regardless of his work he is laid off and has no tenure in his position. The Indian often does not understand the need to start at the bottom following special training. He expects immediate employment in the better positions and regards the usual practice of starting with more menial duties as a reflection on his race. Neither does he always understand the usual practice of going to work rather than waiting for work to come to him. Thus he is reluctant to leave his home or to move his family in order to progress in his selected work. This problem is complicated by difficulties in adjusting to urban or other strange surroundings for himself and family.

Blackfeet: On and near the Blackfeet Reservation there is definitely some discrimination in employment. Many of the non-Indian employees feel that the Indian people are not reliable. Another important factor is the lack of job opportunities and the fact that most of the jobs are seasonal is the greatest problem.

Fort Peck: Because of unemployment conditions existing in other areas the more highly skilled Indian worker has migrated back to the reservation. This has tended to increase competition for available jobs and creates greater unemployment conditions among the common laboring classes.

3. Is employment of the Indian Seasonal?

Flathead: To a great extent.

Northern Cheyenne: The ranch work on or near reservation is seasonal and the sawmills operate for approximately 10 months of each year. The only full time employment offered is that connected with the Bureau and in the stores and service stations. First American, Inc., have not employed Cheyennes in their factory since their contract for assembling plastic dolls was terminated in 1959.

Ft. Belknap: The employment near Fort Balknap and Rocky Boy is almost entirely seasonal. This includes even Government employment except some clerical help.

Blackfeet: Very much so--approximately 90% seasonal.

Fort Peck: The weather factor governs basic industries that support employment over the reservation. Year around employment depends upon the income during the off-season months.

4. Is the State Employment Service of any assistance to you and how can this service be improved?

Flathead: The State Employment is of much assistance. The employment service is cooperative and does not discriminate. Failure of employers to use this service is a handicap.

Northern Cheyenne: State Employment Service has offered employment opportunites to many Cheyennes but have only been fully successful in getting crews to work during corn harvest in Yellowstone valley. Service could be improved by officers spending more time on reservation conditioning the people's attitude to the types of employment available to them.

Ft. Belknap: Employment Service does make efforts to place Indians but placements are almost entirely seasonal and labor type of jobs. Announcements of available jobs somes on such short notice that it is practically impossible to get notification to Indians in outlying places.Time span is often between 4:00 P. M. one day and 9:00 A. M. next day.In that span the Indian must receive notification, gather camping equipment, food and other supplies and drive to the job.

Blackfeet: State Employment service does not give good service.They should make an effort to"sell"the Indian people to the employers. A stronger effort should be made to fight prejudices and discrimination.

Ft. Peck: The State Employment Office at Wolf Point extends the same assistance to the Indian and non-Indian. Principle difficulty with the Indian is the inability to communicate with the worker when jobs are available. Most Indian families have no telephone service or reside in rural areas where the only means of contact is by car. Attempts have been made to establish employment contact service in each town using B.I. A. personnel in cooperation with the employment office. This proved ineffective due to Bureau personnel not being available in a given area throughout each working day.

5. Suggestions for improved employment of Indians

Ft. Belknap: It might be worth exploring the possibility of the establishment of a branch within the Bureau of Indian Affairs, some other government agency or the State the responsibility of which would be to work with the Indian employment problem and and coordination of available resources for that purpose.

Northern Cheyenne: Work towards better counseling so that Cheyenne employables know what to expect when they leave the reservation area for employment.I believe changing the attitudes of the people themselves is the only answer to improving employment opportunities for the Northern Cheyennes.

Flathead: More training and more year around industry.

Fort Peck: Improve the ability of the Indian to compete with the working population. Those with a highschool education or better are the most successful. Vocational training to drop-outs from school does develop a skill but fails to develop qualifications necessary for the Indian to move out to areas requiring use of the skill. The Indian's first job must be to finish highschool where he can learn to read, think and evaluate.

Ft. Belknap: Since the available jobs in the vacinity of the reservation appear scarce for both the Indians and off reservation workers it appears that some part of the labor force must move to localities where work is available. This involves change of attitude as well as change of location. Also, steps need to be taken to free the responsible and able Indian worker from the stigma of the actions of less desirable worker. Since the unskilled labor field is already flooded and the demand for this type of labor is steadily decreasing, the Indian must be trained through general and vocational education to compete in the more technical fields.

SUMMARY

The short space of time available for a study of employment problems among the Indian people of Montana makes this report rather sketchy. We have migratory Indian people who go to Washington and Idaho to pick fruit and vegetables. The whole family goes on these expeditions and the children do not attend school but help with the work. The seasonal work, the child work and the many forces which tend to separate the family from their money makes the entire enterprise a national social and education problem.

The relocation program has slowed down sufficiently so that program can be stabilized. There are fewer returnees from the relocation centers which is evidence that the program is more firm in its administration. The Vocational education program is still in its infancy. The program has gone through its trial period and it is now time for Congress to expand the program to provide training opportunities for all Indian young people after they finish high school.

The industrialization program on Indian reservations has been lagging. It is time that some real effort be made to interest new industry for our Indian reservations and provide employment for the peoples on reservations. It is a well accepted principle that industrialization will contribute greatly to the solution economic problems of Indian people. The Tribal industry programs have not proven successful, taken by and large. Private industry on Indian reservations have been far more successful, in providing stable work, stable income and maintaining a high morale in production.

One problem which must be watched and studied in the effect of all programs upon the people remaining on the reservation. All young ambitious and enterprising young people are being removed through these various programs and there is a hard core of people left on the reservation which tends to resist the improvement of education standards, health standards and economic improvement. This will eventually become the major reservation problem unless something is being done soon to meet the problem.

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Summary of Education Program

	8th Grade	Attending High School	High School Graduates	Attending College
Blackfeet Reservation	97	108	32	31
Crow Reservation	55	134	21	27
Flathead Reservation	62	121	36	24
Ft.Belknap Reservation	31	63	7	20
Ft.Peck Reservation	50	161	17	16
Rocky Boy Reservation	21	53	3	3
Northern Cheyenne Res.	40	36	25	4
Not Identified by Reservation				14
Nez Perce				1
GrosVentre				1
Eskimo				1
TOTAL	356	676	141	142

Total number of pupils with one-fourth degree Indian blood attending elementary school is 4,040.

This summary does not include students attending Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

BILLINGS AREA OFFICE SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG INDIAN PEOPLE

1. Describe the major employment opportunity for Indian people on reservations such as ranch work, buildingtrades, clerical, merchandizing, etc.

Answer: The major employment opportunities for Indian people on or near Reservations in Montana are:
Ranch work including livestock work on both irrigated and dry farms.
Jobs related to stores, cafes, filling station operation and small businesses.
Jobs related to guiding, hunting and fishing.
Jobs related to Arts and Crafts, most of which are on own initiative and ability.
Limited number of Bureau, PHS, Reclamation, Park Service and other Government jobs, most of which are Civil Service, some are seasonal, some are permanent. Most are professional or semi-professional.
Jobs related to the public schools such as teachers, bus drivers, janitors and cooks.
Construction projects, particularly related to roads, power plants and irrigation works.
Jobs related to the lumber industry such as logging and saw mill operation.
Many other varied industries provide employment opportunities for Indian workers.

2. Describe the problems in connection with employment.

Answer: The problems related to satisfactory employment of Indian workers are both many and varied, but include the ones listed below:

a. Attitude. This heads the list, for without the foundation of a good attitude it is most difficult for even the highly qualified to succeed and progress.

b. Work Habits. You are familiar with Ben Reifel's talk at the Northern Montana College Workshop wherein he describes the difficulties of the Indian workers in developing good work programs because of conflicting thoughts on planning for the future through development of better time saving and work habits.

c. Cultural Heritage. This is most important because there are many conflicts between the old and new cultures of both the minority Indian groups and the majority groups surrounding them.

d. Language. We believe that American children should develop bi-lingual abilities so there is no conflict in the Indian student speaking both his native language and the English language. The real conflict lies in refusing to devote the time, study and practice of the English language so that he can become proficient to the point of "feeling easy" when he has to talk, write or read the English language, common to all Americans. When I say language, I'm sure you know I mean all the related language art skills. For the most skilled worker cannot succeed if he cannot read and understand his work instructions or intelligently ask questions.

e. Standards of Living. This includes cleanliness, good grooming, careful selection of neighborhoods in which to live, choice of friends, use of leisure time, wise use of alcoholic beverages, decisions on clothes, cars, furniture and other expenses in accordance with available income.

f. Budgeting resources. It is most difficult for all people to properly live within their means, and it is especially difficult for Indians to properly plan not only the use of their money, but of their time, their talents and their activities.

g. Age of Mechanization. This is also a real problem. Some years ago the Indian workers could get all the jobs they wanted and could successfully support their families on common labor work. However, with the mechanization of especially the farms and small industries, the Indian Laborer can no longer get year round or even seasonal work. More jobs require skilled or semi-skilled workers than ever before with the corresponding decrease in unskilled jobs. The average Indian worker has not progressed to the semi-skilled or professional jobs.

h. Discrimination. This is not an outward problem because you do not see discriminating signs in hotels, cafes and stores. But it is a real problem in employment and one that the Indian worker faces from almost every potential employer.

i. Drinking. Wise use of liquor is of course necessary for every employee. With the Indians it is perhaps more difficult to say no. This results in either more drinking on the job or close enough to his work so that his performance is affected.

j. Social adjustment. Most Indian workers do not accept the social standards of the majority of the people in the community. Without high moral standards, work standards and living standards, adjustment is difficult. It is hard to participate in civic, church, school and other community activities unless one is willing to adjust socially- this materially affects employment.

3. Is employment on your reservation seasonal?

Answer: The employment in our state both on and off the reservations is largely seasonal. This does not refer to the Indian families living away from the reservation who for the most part have fairly steady employment. These include approximately 560 families in Montana and 70 families in Wyoming of Montana and Wyoming Indians. There are additional Indian families from tribes in other states. There are approximately 284 permanent and 71 seasonal Indian employees working for the Bureau of Indian Affairs our state.

4. Is the State Employment Service of any assistance to you and how can this service be improved?

Answer: The State Employment Service is of some assistance. However, it is difficult to take full advantage of this service because of lack of time, communications, and Bureau or tribal contacts. The Indian himself does not materially help the relationship because his work standards and responsibilities are not taken seriously enough. The Indian worker must first want a job and then be willing to accept it when work is available. This lack of self pride in work programs is a definite detriment to accepting the full services of the State Employment Service. I'm sure it can be improved through understanding, coordination of effort and desire on the part of the Indian worker.

5. Suggestions for improved employment of Indians.

Answer: Training of adults for work opportunities is one solution. This can be done by a very limited few through the Adult Vocational Training Program. Adult Educational programs could be a tremendous help for all Indian workers.

P Presently such a program is operating on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation with one teacher, and one will start on the Rocky Boy's Reservation when a qualified teacher is found. All tribes in Montana could possibly have an adult Education program, but have not applied for it. It takes time to provide funds and personnel which calls for planning ahead by the tribes and the Bureau. These programs must be planned from one to three years ahead.

Placement services are used by the Intermountain Indian School at Brigham City, Utah. These trained Navajo Indian young men and women are placed because they have the desire to work and the training to successfully work at jobs according to their abilities. Although we have no comparable program here, our Vocational School graduates from Haskell are all placed and the college graduates are all placed. More counseling and encouragement should be given to 8th grade graduates to continue their high school education and high school graduates to continue their college or vocational education. Employmnet of qualified Indian graduates will then not be a problem.

General Statements of the Relocation and Adult Vocational Training Units in regard to employment conditions in our area.

For those Indian people who desire employment of permanent nature-meaning in most cases moving to large industrial areas - relocation assistance is available. The rate of relocation from Montana reservations, however, has been approximately 75% of anticipated movement. This use of a resource at less than capacity connotates several things. Among them a desire for bringing industry to reservation, fear of urbanized living, and feeling of inadequacy from vocational standpoint.

AVT was authorized in FY 1958 to provide assistance to Indians who desire full time institutional training to acquire a vocational skill to enable them to obtain reasonable and satisfactory employment. Authorized funds however have been so limited that only a very small percentage of deserving individuals have been helped.

AVT program is so new that it is not possible to evaluate activities at this point. A trend, not altogether commendatory to the program, has been noted whereby vocational trainees are wanting to return to reservation communities to wait for employment opportunities. If an opportunity does not present itself, training has been in vain since the trainee-graduate resorts again to ranch and other types of menial labor which can be had without training. Therefore, in AVT as well as in relocation, applicants for assistance through the Branch of Relocation Services need a prolonged period of mental conditioning for working and living in a community which may differ considerably from their home reservation.

RELOCATION STATEMENTS ON QUESTIONS

1. Describe the major employment opportunity for Indian people on your reservation such as ranch work, building trades, clerical, merchandizing, etc.

Answer: Except for a small segment of population, practically all opportunities for wage work on the reservation and near reservation communities are seasonal. Ranch work and construction labor are seen to be the most general of employment opportunities. Clerical and other white collar jobs are practically limited to BIA positions at the Agency Headquarters.

2. Describe the problems in connection with employment.

Billings Area Office Survey

Answer: Aside from the seasonal nature of jobs, lack of communication presents an obstacle in recruiting for available job openings. When jobs open an employer wants them filled in the shortest time possible and recruitment for a period exceeding ½ day is ineffective. Without adequate means of contacting reservation residents, many job opportunities are missed.

Another facet of employment difficulty for Indians is attitude of tribal managers toward non-Indians as related to use of tribal lands and facilities for recreation such as hunting and fishing. Banning of privileges for hunting and fishing by non-members is not conducive to promoting good community relationships, and many employers in reservation and fringe communities retaliate by denying Indians an employment opportunity.

The idea that Indians receive a monthly income from government precludes their selection over non-Indians for jobs. This is a real problem on Wind River Reservation where Indians do receive a monthly income from tribal assets.

Too many job opportunities are forfeited by Indians because they lack persistence and consistence on the job. Even on what appears to be a permanent job, many Indians only work one pay period then voluntarily quit and too often in a manner distasteful to the employer. There is a big job for reservation labor force to recognize the importance of job tenure, job responsibility and a work history that is intact.

3. Is employment on your reservation seasonal?

Answer: Practically all employment except with the Bureau of Indian Affairs is seasonal.

4. Is the State Employment Service of any assistance to you and how can this service be improved?

Answer: The BIA has a cooperative agreement with the Montana State Employment Service for placing, developing, and executing a placement program for maximum benefit to Indian people. Less than maximum benefits have been received by Indians however, because of their limited use of State Employment Service facilities.

5. Suggestions for improved employment of Indians.

Answer: For reservation residents there is a big need for preemployment counseling. This would include information on labor markets, job-hunting techniques, job-holding techniques, standard of living, and community responsibility including respect for employer's authority and property ownership.

Adult Vocational Training Statements on Questions

1. Describe the major employment opportunity for Indian people on your reservation such as ranch work, building trades, clerical, merchandizing, etc.

Answer: Major employment opportunities consist primarily of Farm and Ranch jobs which are probably considered more permanent than other types of employment on the reservation. Very little construction of the nature that would hire unskilled Indian labor exists within the reservation. Other opportunities such as: clerical, merchandizing, etc., are few and most likely staffed with permanent help. Agriculture is seasonal as well as most of the timber industry within the reservation boundaries and does not exist in quantity to support the population.

Billings Area Office Survey

2. Describe the problems in connection with employment.

Answer: Generally speaking the main problem is seasonal employment. Often the employment opportunities are not in commuting distance of the Indian laborer. Lack of transportation makes accepting what employment is available, impossible. There are other problems dealing with the culture and background of the Indian laborer in regard to family and relatives ties.

3. Is employment on your reservation seasonal?

Answer: Yes, very little industry to employ permanent help.

4. Is the State Employment Service of any assistance to you and how can this service be improved?

Answer: No comment.

5. Suggestions for improved employment of Indians.

Answer: Very good question, wish I knew the answer!

FLATHEAD RESERVATION

The Employment report from the Flathead Reservation indicates that the employment opportunities are not good. The competition for jobs is keen and there is some hesitancy over employment of Indian people. The employment is highly seasonal due to forest work and agricultural work. The State Employment Service is helpful but there is need for more industry to provide more jobs.

MINUTES OF THE INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD MEETING
January 22, and 23, 1959

The meeting was held in the Montana State Historical Library meeting room. The meeting was called to order by Mr. McDonald, Chairman. The first order of business was a report and discussion of the Health program on Indian Reservations. A new health appropriation before Congress was discussed with considerable detail. The Civil Rights Committee for the State of Montana also met with the Inter-Tribal Policy Board members. The following members were present at the meeting:

Norman Hollow, Brockton
John Woodenlegs, Northern Chey.
Mr. George Kipp, Blackfeet
Mrs. George Kipp, Blackfeet
Mr. Jerome Hiwankorn, Flathead
Mr John L. Duwain, Crow
Mr. William Smith, Fort Peck
William Swelney, Fort Peck
Mr. George Panbrun, Blackfeet
Edward Whiteman, Crow
William Spanish, Blackfeet
Mrs. Nora Spanish, Blackfeet
Mr. Steven C. DeMers, Flathead
Mr. Frances Bull Shoe, Blackfeet
Mr. William Morigeau, Flathead
Mr. G. R. Garrigus, Crow
Henry Tall Bull, Northern Cheyenne
Roy Sansaverl, Fort Peck

Mr. Panbrun reported on three Blackfeet bills which had been presented to the Legislature.

No. 1 provided for exemption of $100.00 of income from Tribal funds from deduction on the Per Capita payment basis.

No. 2, Slum Clearance bill which would provide for Federal funds for housing in some areas. This bill was introducted to take care of new housing among Indians.

No. 3 provided old age assistance so that there would not be a lien against Tribal allotments of the old people.

The next item of business was the problem of Clifford Raymond, a senior at Carroll College. He needs $250.00 to complete his education. It was recommended that this matter be referred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for study.

Mr. William Morigeau, Flathead Reservation explained that the Flathead Reservation have a lien provision in their constitution for welfare. This would help the tribe to hold the land through their own liens for the old age assistance. This idea gave the Tribal Council preference in the purchasing of land when the allotments are put up for sale through the Heirship program. Tribal money is necessary to make this program effective. The Civil Rights meeting was under the direction of Chairman, Dean Sullivan of the Montana Law School. The commission requested information in regard to violations of Civil Rights. Mr Walter Wetzel introduced a resolution requesting the Bureau of Indian Affairs to expedite industry on Indian Reservations.

The Civil Rights Commission held a hearing that afternoon at 2:00 P.M. Dean Sullivan requested that information be mailed to his office at the University of Montana in Missoula. The following topics were discussed:

1. Welfare problems and administration.
2. Health program and health facilities.
3. Relocation program
4. Development of industry on reservations
5. Unemployment compensation.
6. More vocational education funds.
7. Hospitalzation should accompany Old Age Assistance.

The next topic for discussion was urban housing development to replace slum areas.

This program was discussed by Mr. Panbrun and Mr. Dave Hartley.

The FHA loan program on Indian Reservations was discussed in some details and the difficulty that Indians have to meet the requirements were presented by Mr. Edward Whiteman. The lease program was also involved in this discussion. Mr. Whiteman advised that much wheat land was leased at discussion. Mr. Whiteman advised that much wheat land was leased at 10¢ per acre. The matter was referred to the resolutions committee.

The Fort Peck delegation presented their problems in regard to their Tribal Council. The problem of Tribal Council membership was confused due to conflicting opinions from the Washington office and the Area office of Indian Affairs. Mr. Smith led the discussion for the Fort Peck delegation.

Mr. S. C. DeMers was appointed Chairman of the resolution committee. Mrs. A. J. Scott from Billings, member of the state juvenile committee addressed the meeting and Geneva Whiteman, a student from the State University and daughter of Edward Whiteman spoke briefly to the group.

The meeting of January 22 was adjourned until the morning of January 23.

Mrs. Scott a member of the Board of Corrections spoke at some length in regard to scholarship for college students with Indian blood. The Church Council which functions on a national scale has $40,000.00 in funds available for college scholarships. Her scholarship program now covers two students at Bozeman, one at Chicago and one at Missoula.

Mr. Wild, Administrative Officer from the Public Health Service spoke in regard to the program Indian Health at the Galen Sanatarium and explained that the Galen costs were $12.00 per day. Mr. Dubuque discussed the Public Health sanitation program and the need for water, sewer and electricity among Indian people.

Mr. Louis Forsell from the Office of the Attorney General and Mr. Barnard from the Legislative Council discussed the problem of jurisdiction on Indian reservations and the problems of school attendance. The Tribal Council did not endorse enabling legislation on the state level for state jurisdiction in areas approved by the various tribal councils. They needed more time for the study and consideration of the program.

Mr. Hartley discussed the urban renewal program. The program needed state legislation to implement such a program in Montana. It was agreed to employ an attorney to draft this legislation. The Tribal Council was advised that the group still owed Mr. Massman $100.00 for service rendered during the previous legislature. The problem of financing the NCAI meeting at Missoula was discussed and it was decided to make an effort to raise $500.00 for the support of the convention and the tribes would be asked to make a contribution.

The final topic for discussion before the meeting adjourned centered around land problems.

Signed: Walter McDonald, Chairman

ATTEST: Freda Beazley, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD MEETING, JUNE 26, 1959

The first problem discussed was the Institute at Missoula. The matter was not pursued because there was no representation from Fort Belknap, Rocky Boy or Crow Reservations.

Dr. McCammon discussed the Public Health Service programs. The topics "Off Reservation Care for Indians" was discussed at considerable length. There was no apparent change in policy in the future. Terms such as perimeter areas or homogeneous areas were used. It was explained that the lack of funds and personnel determined the program. The following statistics were interesting:

The number of doctors per thousand people were compared.

1. There are 1.34 doctors per thousand people in the United States
2. There are 3.4 doctors per thousand people in the military
3. There is less than one doctor per thousand people among Indian people.

Governor Aronson spoke to the group and requested permission to present 18 foreign correspondents who were visiting him. He also spoke about the problem of jurisdiction on Indian reservation highways. The council approved a resolution to request the Legislative Council to draft legislation for state jurisdiction on Montana highways.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Roll Call for the June 26, 1959 meeting on Page 6.

INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD MEETING
November 23 and 24, 1959
Helena, Montana

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Walter McDonald.

The following answered roll call:

Jim Couture, Flathead
D. Halverson, Flathead
Edward Whiteman, Crow
Mr. George Kipp, Blackfeet
Mr. John Woodenlegs, No. Cheyenne
Mr. Max Flaying, Fort Belknap
Mr. Wm. Denny, Rocky Boy
Mr. O. E. Sloan, Flathead
Stephen C. DeMers, Flathead
Mrs. Margaret Cole, Fort Belknap
Mr. Walter Wetzel, Blackfeet
Mr. Wm. Spanish, Blackfeet
Mr. John Strong Enemy, N. Cheyenne
Mr. Wm. Morisette, Rocky Boy
Mr. Ed Juneay, Blackfeet
Mr. John Ground, Blackfeet

The meeting opened with a discussion of health problems. The group took under consideration a resolution from the Rocky Boy Reservation in regard to health problems on this reservation. The Rocky Boy Indians requested a contract with the Havre hospital which would reduce the distance to a hospital by at least 50 miles.

Mr. Wetzel was critical of the education program of the Public Health Service. A motion was made by Mr. Wetzel and seconded by Mr. Denny that the Public Health Service be requested to provide a health program similar to the one on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation on all the reservations in the state.

The need for better doctors was discussed. The lack of tenure was felt one of the greatest needs. Mr. DeMers explained that all doctors are required to give two years of service to the government. It was felt that some means should be found to increase tenure among doctors on Indian reservations.

A motion was adopted to request a mobile X-Ray unit for use on Indian reservations. This was considered a very worthwhile program.

House of Representative Bill 4486 was next discussed. This bill prohibits the removal of boundary warning signs and hunting signs on Indian reservations. The bill places a penalty for such acts but does not contain any statement for responsibility and jurisdiction.

A motion was asked requesting a contract between the Health Service and Shodair Hospital.

A motion was passed urging the renewal of the Youth Conservation Corps as a means of providing employment for youth.

Mr. Louis Forsell, an Assistant Attorney General, discussed the problem of jurisdiction on Indian Reservations. Mr. Wetzel spoke against any state jurisdiction on Indian Reservations. Mr. DeMers urged the Inter Tribal Policy Board to study the problem and become aware of the many problems before any decisions are made. There are many implications in this picture which deserve consideration.

The Montana State Board of Health requested that a member of the Policy Board be appointed to sit as members of the Committee to conduct alcoholic studies in the State of Montana.

Problems of jurisdiction of foster home legal problems was discussed and referred to future consideration.

The meeting adjourned after discussion of NCAI ammendments.

1. Change name to Council instead of Congress
2. Change eligible membership to any recognized tribe or band from bonafide tribe.
3. No subversive membership permitted.
4. Biennial convention instead of Annual

The meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF MONTANA INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD
February 25, 1960
Helena, Montana

The meeting was called to order by Chairman, Walter McDonald, who noted that a quorum was present.

Members present:

Walter McDonald, Flathead
Wm. Morigeau, Flathead
Walter Wetzel, Blackfeet
Wm. Morisette, Rocky Boy
Wm. Denny, Rocky Boy
Frank Kirkaldie, Fort Belknap
Matt Bell, Fort Belknap
Four Star, Fort Peck
Walter Morigeau, Flathead
George Kipp, Blackfeet
Paul Eagleman, Rocky Boy
Paul Denny, Rocky Boy
George Billy, Rocky Boy
Ed Belgarde, Landless Indians
Jim Hawley, Fort Belknap
Enright Jackson, Fort Peck

Mr. Kock, State Controller and Mr. Buley, Chief, of Surplus Commodities appeared before the Board and talked about the surplus commodity program on Indian Reservations. There was a question-answer period regarding commodities.

Mr. Matt Bell presented an irrigation problem from the Fort Belknap Reservation. The matter of charges against the land was the subject of the discussion. The Blackfeet had a similar problem. The Fort Belknap Tribal Council wished to buy certain lands

(Continuted on Page 6)

The biennial election was the next order of business. Mr. Belgarde presented a resignation as a member of the Council. Mr. DeMers urged Mr. Belgarde to remain on the Board because the benefits would be mutual. He consented to remain as a member.

Present Officers are:

Chairman, Walter McDonald
First Vice Chairman, Walter Wetzel
Second Vice Chairman, George Kipp
Secretary-Treasure, Stephen C. DeMers

The following nominating committee was appointed:

Frank Kirkaldie
Walter Morigeau
Paul Eagleman
George Kipp
Four Starr

Mr. Louis Forsell, Assistant from the Office of the Attorney General appeared before the Board and explained that the Office of the Attorney General was working on a new opinion for the use of Public Law 874 federal funds for the use of school lunch.

The nominating committee reported as follows:

Chairman: Walter McDonald
Walter Wetzel

First Vice Chairman: Walter Morigeau
Jay Matt Bell
Walter McDonald

Second Vice Chairman: George Kipp
Austin Buckles

Secretary-Treasurer: Stephen DeMers
James Couture

Mr. DeMers withdrew his nomination which let the candidacy of James Couture.

The election followed and the following officers wer chosen for the coming term of office:

Chairman - Walter Wetzel
First Vice Chairman - Walter McDonald
Second Vice Chairman - George Kipp
Secretary-Treasurer - James Couture

Mr. McDonald congratulated Mr. Wetzel upon his election and wished him well during his term in office and offered his assistance whenever possible.

Mr. Wetzel thanked the group for the confidence placed in him to select him as their leader for the coming term of office. He wished to have a very successful administration and asked for the cooperation of all members in the work of the group.

A letter from the Montana State University was read inviting the group to sponsor an institute. Mr. DeMers spoke in regard to the Institute and explained that the Inter-Tribal Policy Board had to pay a $100.00 deficit from the last institute. The group voted not to participate this year.

The sub-marginal land bill before Congress was discussed. The group decided to have proper resolutions drafted and presented at the hearing supporting the return of this land to Indian Reservation status.

Paul Eagleman presented a resolution requesting a Superintendent of the Rocky Boy Reservation instead of an Assistant Superintendent. The resolution was adopted.

Chairman, Walter Wetzel announced a Law and Order Workshop which was being planned for the State of Washington. He invited participation from every reservation. Law and order in the State of Montana was discussed at some length.

The meeting adjourned.

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ROLL CALL FOR JUNE 26, MEETING (CONTINUED)

Stephen C. DeMers, Flathead
Mr. Bill Smith, Fort Peck
Mr. Roy Sansaver, Fort Peck
Mr. Melvin Buckles, Fort Peck
Mrs. Fannie Kipp, Blackfeet
Mr. John Woodenlegs, No. Cheyenne
Mr. Trinder, Fort Peck
Mr. Austin Buckles, Fort Peck
Mrs. Freda Beazley, Fort Peck
Mrs. George Kipp, Blackfeet
Mr. Jerome Hewankorn, Flathead
Mr. Ed Belgard, Landless

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MEETING OF MONTANA INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD, FEBRUARY 25, 1960
(Continued)

at a land sale but had to assume some irrigation charges through the purchase. The matter was referred to the resolutions committee.

The Joe Gary campaign as U. S. Senator from Idaho was discussed but no action was taken. Tribes were urged to contribute to his campaign fund.

The Paradise Dam was discussed at some length. Mr. Belgarde explained that non-Indian people supported the project. The Flathead Tribe opposed the project. No action was taken at this time.

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INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD
Helena, Montana
February 25, 1960

A RESOLUTION

A Resolution to request the Inter-Tribal Policy Board for a recommendation for a Superintendent for Rocky Boy.

WHEREAS, this Corporation is an Indian Chartered Corporation as defined by the Indian Reorginization Act of June 18, 1934, and under its Charter, Constitution and By-laws as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, has full power and authority to make and perform contracts and agreements of every description not inconsistent with law or of the provisions of its charter, and

WHEREAS, it is believed and known by the members of the Chippewa Cree Tribe that the need of a resident Superintendent is very essential for immediate decision and approval on matters that concern the general welfare of the members of the Chippewa Cree Tribe as individuals and as a group, and

WHEREAS, our repeated requests for restoration of our Agency to first class status, with a resident Superintendent have been denied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs stating that we are getting better service under the present setup with a Superintendent maintaining a residence eighty (80) miles from Rocky Boy with personell stationed at Rocky Boy that do not have the authority to approve or decide on matters concerning members.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Business Committee of the Chippewa Cree Tribe hereby authorize the Chairman and Secretary of the Business Committee to request the board members of the Inter-Tribal Policy Board of Montana to recommend to the proper Officials for the restoration of our Agency to first a class status with a full time resident Superintendent for reasons as stated briefly herein and to include other reasons that may be orally conveyed by the authorized Officers for further justifications as may seem fit.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Business Committee of the Chippewa Cree Tribe, hereby certify that the Business Committee is composed of NINE Members of whom EIGHT constituting a quorum were present at a meeting thereof, duly and regularly called, noticed and convened and held this 23 day of February, 1960 and that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the affirmative vote of SEVEN members and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

ATTEST:

William Gourette
Chairman, Business Committee

William Denny
Secretary, Business Committee

The Chippewa Cree Tribe of
Rocky Boy's Reservation
Indian Chartered Corporation

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation as repeatedly requested the restoration of a full-time resident superintendent of thier reservation and

WHEREAS, the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board feels that such a request is fully justified on the basis of need for a tribe that is limited in resources and economic development

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board in session this 25th day of February 1960 in Helena, Montan hereby endorses the request of the Rocky Boy's and supports the attached resolution pertaining thereto.

ATTEST:

S. C. DeMers, Secretary

Walter Wetzel, Chairman

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Indian Tribes of Montana have been vitally concerned about land sales on thier reservations and have requested an investigation of the Indian Bureau policy of such sales

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board hereby urges and requests an extension of the moritoruim on land sales to permit the Tribes sufficient time to plan their land purchase programs and develop finances for a long range land program.

ATTEST:

S. C. DeMers, Secretary

Walter Wetzel, Chairman

MONTANA INTER-TRIBAL BOARD MEETING, JUNE 4, 1960
Helena, Montana

Members present:

Walter Wetzel, Blackfeet
George Kipp, Blackfeet
Earl Old Person, Blackfeet
S. C. DeMers, Flathead
Jim Couture, Flathead
Walter Morigeau, Flathead
Leo Sias, Flathead
Paul Eagleman, Rocky Boy
Bill Morsette, Rocky Boy
William Denny , Rocky Boy
Matt Bell, Fort Belknap
Gilbert Horn, Fort Belknap
James Hawley, Fort Belknap
Rufus Warrior, Fort Belknap
Edwin Reddoor, Fort Peck
Melvin Buckles, Fort Peck
John C. Harrison, Attorney
Knute Bergan, Indian Coordinator

The meeting was called to order by Chairman, Walter Wetzel, who noted that a quorum was present. Delegates from Crow, Northern Cheyenne and Landless Indian were not present.

Discussion of Fort Belknap land sales moratorium. It has been extended until Congress adjourns. Tribal Council has requested a loan to provide money to purchase this land.

Statement of Principles Adopted by Western Inter-Tribal Coordinating Council in Spokane.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. Recognition of the full citizenship and dignity of the American Indian.

2. That there be no alteration of Indian Treaties and agreements and no alienation of lands within a reservation without the consent of the Tribe concerned.

3. That there be no termination of Federal supervision over Indian Tribes without the free and voluntary request of the Tribe concerned.

4. That there be improvement of existing programs assisting Indian Education, Health and Economic Welfare;

5. That any transfer of Health or any other services now provided by the United States for the benefit of Indians be accomplished only after the free and voluntary consent of the Tribe involved.

6. That Public Law 280 (83rd Congress) be modified to provide that the assumption by the States of jurisdiction in criminal and civil actions of on Indian Reservations be brought about only with the consent of the Tribe involved.

It was suggested that each Tribe present the statement to their respective county political party chairmen.

The statement was discussed by the group, item 2, as read "no alienation of lands withing a reservation" was proposed to be changed because some of the Montana Tribes are involved with sub-marginal or off reservation lands. Suggestion by S. C. DeMers to amend item 2, in part, by inserting the word "Indian" before lands, and delete the words "within a reservation". Motion by Gi bert Horn to amend item 2 as suggested, seconded by Melvin Buckles, vote carried unanimously.

A motion was made by Leo Sias that the Inter Tribal Policy Board adopt the Statement of Principles as amended, and that it be submitted to each of the political parties state chairman and National Committemen and Committee Women for adoption by each party as a plank in their 1960 political platform. Seconded by Paul Eagleman, Vote carried unanimously.

SUB-MARGINAL LANDS:

Discussion of proposed legislation H R. 8115, S. 2345 and S. 54, which are bills proposing the restoration of certain lands which are located off the reservations of the particular Tribes involved. At the present time the Fort Peck Indians are concerned about several thousand acres which would be affected by HR 8115. At this time HR 8115 is being blocked from hearing by Representative LeRoy Anderson. Policy Board members feel hearings should be held immediately. Motion by Walter Morigeau that Policy Board adopt resolution to House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs requesting an immediate hearing be held on HR 8115 urging favorable action, seconded by Gilbert Horn, vote carried unanimously.

A motion by Melvin Buckles that Policy Board adopt resolution to Commissioner of Indian Affairs whereby Commissioner authorize any Montana Tribal delegation authority to attend any hearing which may be held on HR 8115, seconded by S. C. DeMers, vote carried unanimously.

The Chairman directed the Secretary to send telegrams to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Montana Congressional delegates and the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Chairman Haley requesting immediate action on HR 8115 in addition to the resolutions.

WELFARE:

Discussion of action recently taken by the State Welfare department on the Blackfeet Reservation whereby they cut off welfare payments because of the Blackfeet announcement to make a per capita payment of $100.00. Statement prepared by John Harrison is as follows: "The Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board representing seven (7) Indian tribes of Montana at a meeting today condemned the action of the State Welfare Department cutting recipients of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children and Aid to Totally Disabled Persons. This cut made in the month of June was based on an inadequate report that the Blackfeet Tribal Council was making a per capita payment to members of the Blackfeet Tribe. The fact is that only a request has been made to the Secretary of Interior and there is information now available when or if the Secretary will approve such a payment. The Inter-Tribal Policy Board asked that the action of the Welfare Board be rescinded and the recipients be restored until further information be available. The Inter-Tribal Policy Board also pointed out that such cuts are contrary to the intent of the last legislature who recommended that Indian recipients of welfare be allowed to receive $100.00 per year in tribal benefits with a cut by the Welfare Department."

A motion by Walter Morigeau that Policy Board approve the statement condemning the recent action by the State Welfare department, that it be released to the newspapers and a copy of the statement be sent to the Welfare Department, seconded by Earl Old Person. Vote carried unanimously.

EDUCATION:

Discussion of Public Law 874 concerning funds for hot lunch expenditures. There will be a meeting sometime after June 7 regarding these funds. Tribal delegates are urged to attend.

Chairman Wetzel commented on the deplorable building conditions at the Cut Bank Boarding School at Browning. He feels a Federal investigation should be made of the terrible conditions which prevail. The food is fine and the management of the school is good considering the conditions under which it must operate. However, structurally the building is very poor and presents a definite hazard to the lives of the children who must live there. He feels the Policy Board should call the matter to the attention of the Bureau.

A motion by Leo Sias that Policy Board adopt resolution whereby the Federal government is requested that an investigation be made of Montana boarding schools regarding housing and health facilities, particularly of the Cut Bank Boarding School, Browning, Montana or Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Seconded by Matt Bell. Vote carried unanimously.

Meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board is concerned about the matter of sub-marginal or off reservation lands which were previously acquired by the United States Government in trust for certain Indian Tribes in Montana, and

WHEREAS, there is currently proposed legislation, namely HR 8115, providing for the restoration of these lands to the Tribes involved, and

WHEREAS, hearings on this proposed legislation have been deferred,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board hereby respectfully requests that hearings on HR 8115 be held at the earliest possible date by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and urge favorable action be taken.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be directed to the attention of the Montana Congressional delegates.

Dated this 4th day of June 1960.

Walter Wetzel, President
Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board

ATTEST: James W. Couture, Secretary

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Congressional hearings may be held on proposed legislation which will directly affect certain Montana Indian Tribes, and

WHEREAS, It will be incumbant on Tribes to present restimony on pertinent bills dealing with Indian matters,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board hereby respectfully requests the Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs to authorize various Montana Tribal delegations to attend such hearings which may affect any Montana Tribe.

Dated this 4th day of June 1960.

Walter Wetzel, President
Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board

ATTEST: James W. Couture, Secretary

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there exists extremely poor housing facilities at the Cut Bank Boarding School, Browning, Montana, and

WHEREAS, the dangerous structural conditions of the school buildings presents serious risk and hazard to the lives and welfare of the children quartered there,

NOW THEREFOR BE IT RESOLVED, the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board request an immediate investigation by the Bureau of Indian Affairs into the housing and health facilities of government boarding schools in Montana, and particularly the Cut Bank Boarding School, Browning, Montana

Dated this 4th day of June 1960.

Walter Wetzel, President
Montana Inter-Trobal Policy Board

ATTEST: James W. Couture, Secretary

Statement of Principles for the Administration of Indian Affairs by the Federal Government - as adopted by the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board, in a meeting on June 4, 1960, and to be submitted to each of the political parties, state chairman, and national committeeman and committeewoman for adoption by each party as a plank in their 1960 political platforms.

1. Recognition of the full citizenship and dignity of the American Indian;

2. That there be no alteration of Indian Treaties and agreements and no alienation of Indian lands without the consent of the Tribe concerned;

3. That there be no termination of Federal supervision over Indian Tribes without the free and voluntary request of the Tribe concerned;

4. That there be improvement of existing programs assisting Indian Education, Health and Economic Welfare;

5. That any transfer of Health or any other services now provided by the United States for the benefit of Indians be accomplished only after the free and voluntary consent of the Tribe involved;

6. That Public Law 280 (83rd Congress) be modified to provide that the assumption by the States of jurisdiction in criminal and civil actions on Indian Reservations be brought about only with the consent of the Tribe involved.

MINUTES OF THE INTER-TRIBAL POLICY BOARD MEETING

Senate Chamber-Capitol Building, Helena, Montana
September 15 & 16, 1960

September 15, 1960

The meeting was called for the 15th and 16th, however, only two tribes, the Blackfeet and the Flatheads, were officially represented on the 15th. Follow-up telephone calls were made to the other tribes, requesting their attendance on the 16th. Informal discussions were held by those present during the P. M.

September 16, 1960

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by Chairman Wetzel; a quorum was present. Delegates from Rocky Boy and Northern Cheyenne were absent. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. There was no unfinished business to complete. Members present were:

Walter Wetzel	Blackfeet	J. Matt Bell	Fort Belknap
George Kipp	"	James Hawley	" "
Meade Swingley	"	Frank Kirkaldie	" "
Joe Show	"	Austin Buckles	Fort Peck
John Cummings	Crow	Melvin Buckles	" "
Edison Real Bird	"	Roy Sansaver	" "
Arlis Whiteman	"	Freda Beazley	" "
Walter McDonald	Flathead	Hazel Trinder	" "
Steve DeMers	"	Ed Belgard	Landless
Jim Couture	"	Violet Belgard	"

Visitors were:
Tom Dignan, Fort Peck Tribal Attorney
Louis Forsell, Asst. to Attorney General
Paul Cannon, Lt. Governor
K. W. Bergan, Indian Coordinator

The first order of business was a discussion in regards to the school hot-lunch program and effects as caused by a recent opinion of the Attorney General's office; Opinion No. 58, Vol. 28, Reports and Official Opinions of the Attorney General. Many school officers have interpreted the opinion to the extent that Public Law 874 funds were prohibited from the use for the school lunch program. The Chairman called upon Mr. Swingley and Mr. McDonald to give oral reports on this matter as discussed at a recent meeting in Browning, and relevant to the situation on their respective reservations.

Mr. Austin Buckles, Fort Peck, and Mr. Tom Dignan, Attorney for Fort Peck, related the school lunch problem on that reservation. They submitted for inclusion in the records of the Policy Board, copies of Resolutions #258-60-4 and #259-60-4, whereby the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation request the Attorney General to reconsider his opinion.

Chairman Wetzel asked Mr. K. W. Bergan, Coordinator of Indian Affairs to comment on the problem.

Mr. Bergan explained that the problem centered around the spending power of the school district under Montana law. There is ample money available from the Federal reimbursement. The legal machinery of the state would require the school district to vote the spending power to have legal authority to spend this money above the foundation program. Some school districts have refused to solve the problem in this manner and are denying lunch to indigent Indian children . The justification for this decision has been that the Attorney General Opinion prohibits

such expenditure.

After further group discussion on this serious problem, it was decided that someone from the Attorney General's office should be invited to the meeting. A motion was made by Mr. Swingley, seconded by Mr. McDonald to invite Mr. Crowley, Chief Assistant to the Attorney General, to the meeting for discussion on the hot lunch program. Vote carried unanimously.

Mr. Crowley was unable to appear, but Mr. Forsell, another Assistant, met with the Board. He stated that apparently there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the subject Opinion. He said P. L. 874 funds can be used for the school lunch program. He suggested a committee be named to meet with Mr. Bob Word, a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of School Affairs. The Chairman named the following to meet with Mr. Word at 1:00 P. M.: Messrs. DeMers, Buckles, McDonald, Cummings, Swingley, Belgard, Bell, Dignan and Bergan.

The next order of business was a discussion of the retirement of Mr. K. W. Bergan from the State Department of Public Instruction. Mrs. Freda Beazley gave an interesting review of the history of Mr. Bergans' former position as Director of Education and of his association with the Inter-Tribal Policy Board since its inception. Mr. Swingley cited Mr. Bergans devotion to Indian Education and the many problems involved. Mr. DeMers stated that he had served for the past seven years with Mr. Bergan on the Governors Interstate Indian Council comprised of seventeen states. He said Mr. Bergan served as that organizations chairman, and that he commands more respect than any other man in the council. The delegation present, as a whole, and individually expressed their appreciation for the diligent and the untiring work he has done for the Indian people. Chairman Wetzel asked the floor for a motion that the Board adopt a resolution in tribute to Mr. Bergan for all that he has done in his former position. A motion was made by Mr. Swingley, seconded by Mr. Kipp that such a resolution be adopted. Vote carried unanimously.

There was some discussion about the meager budget upon which Mr. Bergan's present office, Coordinator of Indian Affairs, operates. He and his secretary draw a very small salary. A motion was made by Mr. Swingley, seconded by Mr. Melvin Buckles, that each Tribe, individually, do what they can financially to supplement and support his office and expenses until such time; through necessary legislative action, the budget for that office and position is increased. Vote carried unanimously.

Mr. Whiteman gave an interesting contribution on the hot lunch program as exists on the Crow Reservation. He is a trustee on the local school board.

The meeting adjourned for lunch.

The meeting reconvened at 3:00 P. M. upon the return of the committee who was meeting with Word. Mr. DeMers who had been named Chairman of this Committee was called away for the remainder of the day. Mr. McDonald reported the meeting with Mr. Word was very successful for the Indians. The Attorney Generals office agreed to clarify the controversial Opinion and issue a letter of clarification to the Inter-Tribal Policy Board whereby it would be clearly set forth that Public Law 874 monies can be used for the school lunch program and that it be the duty of the trustees of the school districts receiving such funds to continue the service. (Copy of letter attached)

Resolution of tribute to Mr. K. W. Bergan was read and adopted unanimously. (Copy of resolution attached)

Chairman Wetzel commented about the Constitution and By-Laws of the Inter-Tribal Policy Board, noting that it does not provide for such things as; Executive Committee; no reference to fees or dues; or no provision for a Sergeant at Arms.

He directed the Secretary to send each Tribal Council Chairman a copy, requesting they study it and an evaluation will be made at a future Board meeting.

The Chairman proposed a Policy Board meeting be held, tentatively, on October 28-29, at the College of Great Falls, Great Falls, Montana, primarily for the purpose of having the various political candidates appear for discussions. If preparations for this meeting can be made, adequate notice will be sent to the Tribes.

Lieutenant Governor, Paul Cannon, currently campaigning as the Democratic nominee for Governor, appeared at the meeting and gave an address to the group.

A discussion was held about the poor housing conditions which exist at the Government Cut Bank Boarding School at Browning. A motion was made by Mr.Swingley, seconded by Mr. Kipp, that the Board adopt a resolution, to be prepared on the local level by the Board President and Secretary, whereby, a telegram of protest be sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting an immediate investigation of the building facilities. Vote carried unanimously.

Mr. Forsell delivered the letter of clarification from the Attorney Generals office. Copies were made for each Tribe to take home to their respective Councils.

The Chairman read a newspaper article which cited a case of discrimination against enrollment in school of some Indian children in North Carolina. The children were not allowed in the local school, but had to attend an Indian school 35 miles away. North Carolina provides separate schools for whites, Indians and Negroes. Mr. Wetzel said he felt the Policy Board should go on record protesting such acts of discrimination. A motion by Mr. Belgard, seconded by Mr.McDonald, that a resolution be adopted protesting discrimination against American Indians in North Carolina; and, that copies of the resolution be sent to the Montana Congressional delegation, the Governors of Montana and North Carolina, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Civil Rights Commission. Motion carried unanimously.

Copies of Resolutions and letter from the Attorney General attached hereto.

Meeting adjourned at 6:00 P. M.

Attest:

Walter Wetzel, Chairman
Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board

James W. Couture, Secretary

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the announced retirement from the State Department of Education of Mr. K. W. Bergan is received with profound regret, and

WHEREAS, K. W. Bergan is held in high esteem by all Indian people of Montana due to his sincere, untiring and unselfish efforts to further Indian education as well as other Indian problems, and

WHEREAS, K. W. Bergan's wide knowledge, sound judgement and advice has been a great factor in raising the standard of Indian education in Montana to such an extent that surpasses other neighbor states;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board hereby pays sincere tribute to Mr. K. W. Bergan and salutes him for an outstanding job very well done, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Governor of the State of Montana, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to the Secretary of the Interior.

Adopted by the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board this 16th day of September, 1960.

Attest:

Walter Wetzel, Chairman
Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board

James W. Couture, Secretary

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board, comprised of two representatives from each of the seven Indian Reservation Tribal Councils, and two representatives from the Montana Landless Indians, Inc., represents approximately 28,000 Indians in the State of Montana, and

WHEREAS, one of the primary functions of the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board is to promote and improve the common welfare and uphold the dignity of the American Indian, and

WHEREAS, the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board is unalterably opposed to any form of discrimination against the American Indian, and

WHEREAS, a disgraceful act of discrimination has occured against American Indians who were refused admittance to school in Dunn, North Carolina, and

WHEREAS, such discrimination is an act of betrayal to the civil rights and liberties of these decendants of America's first citizens, and

WHEREAS, such discrimination and resultant action imposes severe hardships and unnecessary burdens upon these Indian children in their endeavor to secure an education.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board protests such acts of discrimination and appeals for a just recognition of the human rights of the American Indian, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of North Carolina, Governor of Montana, Montana Congressional Delegation, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commission on Civil Rights.

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Voorts:

[illegible]

Dankzij:
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Adopted by the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board this 16th day of September, 1960.

Attest: Walter Wetzel, Chairman

James W. Couture, Secretary

The following is copy of letter of clarification from the office of the Attorney General of the State of Montana.

September 16, 1960

Mr. Walter Wetzel
Chairman, Intertribal Council
Browning, Montana

Dear Mr. Wetzel:

There has been much misunderstanding about the recent opinion of this office, Opinion No. 58, Vol. 28, Reports and Official Opinions of the Attorney General. Some school officers have asserted that this opinion prohibits the use of Public Law 874 monies for the school lunch program. On the contrary, it was stated in the opinion that "There is no statute which authorizes a specific levy for the school lunch program, but school monies may be expended for this purpose in the general fund budget. Public Law 874 money could be used in the lunch program in the general fund budget..." (Emphasis supplied)

Under Public Law 874, a greater amount of Federal money is available to school districts and as a consequence, these school districts are better able to have a hot lunch program than the districts were when they received Johnson-O'Malley money. There has been no change in the policy of the Federal Government as to the use of the funds for the Indian hot lunch program. Opinion No. 58 of Volume 28 does not preclude the use of the money for the lunch program, and as the Federal Act contemplated that the money be so used, it is the duty of the trustees of school districts receiving Public Law 874 funds, which previously had a hot lunch program for the Indians, to continue this service.

There can be no question the Congress of the United States in adopting Public Law 874 contemplated that districts receiving funds under this act, which are greater in amount than funds realized under the Johnson-O'Malley Act, would not deprive any children of services previously rendered and, in fact, because of the greater amount of money, would give greater service to the children. This is particularly true of Indian children in our public schools and I hope and expect that the trustees will recognize their moral obligation to provide a hot lunch program and thus meet the trust imposed upon them by the Federal Government in granting funds for their districts.

Very truly yours,

S/ FORREST H. ANDERSON
Attorney General

FHA:jh

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDIAN POPULATION BY RESERVATION

Blackfeet	8,456
Flathead	4,566
Crow	4,072
Northern Cheyenne	2,450
Fort Peck	8,168
Fort Belknap	3,255
Rocky Boy's	1,347

A DIRECTORY
OF
OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES
PERTAINING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS
IN MONTANA

Montana Senators and Representatives

Senator Mike Mansfield
Senator Lee Metcalf
Representative Arnold Olsen, 1st District
Representative James F. Battin, 2nd District

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Office of the Commissioner

Emmons, Glenn L.	Commissioner
Greenwood, W. Barton	Deputy Commissioner
Lee, H. Rex	Legislative Assoc. Commissioner
Reid, Thomas M.	Assistant Commissioner
Utz, Ervin J.	Assistant Commissioner (Resources)
Gifford, Selena	Assistant Commissioner (Community Resources)
Massey, Fred H.	Assistant Commissioner (Administration)
Langan, Leon V.	Assistant to Commissioner

Office of Management Coordination

Vacancy	Management Analysis Officer
Tozier, Morrill M.	Information Officer
Jeck, H. M.	Chief, Office of Inspection

Office of Deputy Commissioner

Boyd, Milton C.	Chief, Office of Audit
Joyce, H. M.	Chief, Office of Inspection

Division of Economic Development

Jenkins, Homer B.	Chief, Branch of Tribal Programs
Miller, Charles F.	Chief, Branch of Relocation Service
Lowe, James N.	Chief, Branch of Industrial Development

Division of Community Services

Thompson, Hildegard	Chief, Branch of Education
Benge, William B.	Chief, Branch of Law and Order
Rovin, Charles B.	Chief, Branch of Welfare

Division of Administration

Allen, Arthur O.	Chief Engineering Adviser, Administration
Kane, Wilbur P.	Chief, Branch of Budget and Finance
Poynton, Edward A.	Chief, Branch of Plant Design & Const. (Office at Albuquerque, N. Mex.)
Huber, Albert	Chief Branch of Credit
Lamson, C. Earl	Chief, Branch of Personnel
Proulx, Donald J.	Chief, Branch of Property and Supply
Page, Ernest H.	Chief, Branch of Plant Management

Division of Resources

Lephart, George S.	Chief, Branch of Forestry
Flory, Evan L.	Chief, Branch of Land Operations
Noyes, Joseph E.	Chief, Branch of Realty
Trier, Robert J.	Chief, Branch of Roads

Arts and Crafts Board

Davis, J. Edward	General Manager

FIELD RELOCATION OFFICES
OF
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Chicago	Stanley D. Lyman, Rm. 1346, Transportation Bldg. 608 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland	Vernon O. Christainsen, Cleveland Transit System Bldg. 1404 E. 9th St. Cleveland, Ohio
Dallas	Ola Beckett, Rm. 202 912 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas
Denver	Chester E. Hazard, Rm. 544 Commonwealth Bldg. 728 15th St. Denver, Colorado
Los Angeles	George M. Felshaw, Rm. 320, 1031 S. Broadway Los Angeles, California
Oakland	Maynard Gage, Rm. 215 577 14th Street, Oakland, California
San Francisco	Wilbur E. Peacock, Rm. 508 Golden Gate Bldg. 25 Taylor St., San Francisco, California
San Jose	Marie R. Streeter, Rm. 205, 85 West Santa Clara St. San Jose, California
St. Louis	Charles L. Coffee, N. S. Court & Custom House 1114 Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

INVESTIGATION PROJECT

Fuhriman, Walter U.	Director 804 North 29th Street, Billings, Montana

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

Witt, Edgar E., Chief Commissioner
Holt, William M., Associate Commissioner
O'Marr, Louis J., Associate Commissioner
Langston, James A., Chief Clerk and Administrative Officer
Hanna, Jean R., Assistant Clerk and Assistant Administrative Officer

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION
AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
DIVISION OF INDIAN HEALTH
Washington Office

Shaw, James R., Assistant Surgeon General; Chief
Chrintensen, Aaron W., M.D., Medical Director; Deputy Chief
Miller, Myron O., Medical Director; Assistant Chief; Chief Medical & Hospital Branch
Spangler, Huston K., M. D., Medical Director; Assistant Chief; Medical Director Chief, Field Health Services Branch
McNaughton, Donald W., M. D., Medical Director; Special Assistant to the Chief
Walterman, George, D.D.S., Dental Director; Chief, Dental Service's Branch
Knapp, Margaret F., Nurse Director; Chief, Nursing Services Branch
Stevenson, Albert, Sanitary Engineer Director; Chief, Sanitation Services Branch
Curran, Harold W., Executive Officer
White, Charles S., Assistant Executive Officer
Hollingsworth, Helen, Chief, Program Analysis and Special Studies Branch
Read, George L., Cheif, Construction and Maintenance Staff
Gerard, Forrest J., Tribal Relations Officer
Orden, S., Budget and Fiscal Officer
Scheel., Frederick G., General Services Officer
Collier, John, Information Officer

SURGEON GENERAL'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON INDIAN HEALTH

Atwood, Robert B., Editor and Publisher of the Anchorage (Alaska) Daily Times Anchorage, Alaska
Barr, Dr. Robert Neff, Minnesota State Health Officer, St. Paul, Minnesota
Foard, Dr. Fred T., Director, Division of Epidemiology, North Carolina State Health Department, Raleigh, N. C.
Leighton, Dr. Alexander H., Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
McDonald, Walter W. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Council, President Northwest Affiliated Tribes., St. Ignatius, Montana
Maytubby, Floyd E., Member Chickasaw Indian Tribe, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Perkins, Dr. James, Director, National Tuberculosis Assoc., New York City,N.Y.
Peterson, Dr., Raymond P., Pathologist, Murray Clinic, Butte, Montana
Wauneka, Mrs. Annie, Chairman, Health Committee of Navajo Tribal Council Window Rock, Arizona

INDIAN HEALTH AREA OFFICE
P. O. BOX 2143
BILLINGS, MONTANA

AREA OFFICE - KEY STAFF

Eugene W. Veverka, M. D.	Area Medical Officer
Stanley J. Rogers	Executive Officer
Clifton B. Quayle	Contract Patient Care Officer
Geraldine E. Quinn	Area Nurse Officer
Dorothy M. Youland	Nutrition and Dietetics Officer
Frances W. Dixon	Medical Social Worker
Ralph S. Wild	Area Health Educator

Hugh H. Connolly	Area Sanitary Engineer
Jerone Ziter	Statistical Analyst
Preston O'Brien	Financial Management Officer
Wilford W. Frazier	General Services Officer
Walter M. Ginther	Property Accounting Officer
Rex J. Stanton	Construction, Maintenance Repair Officer
Winston C. Mani	Personnel Officer

OFFICERS IN CHARGE - PHS SERVICE UNITS

Irvin A. Ebaugh, Jr., M. D.	Blackfeet Service Unit
Ronald R. Wemple, M. D.	Crow-Northern Cheyenne Service Unit
Marshall L. Whitehair, M. D.	Ft. Belknap Service Unit
Charles A. Swanson, M. D.	Ft. Peck Service Unit
Jack C. Robertson, M. D.	Flathead Service Unit

BILLINGS AREA OFFICE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
804 North 29th Street
BILLINGS, MONTANA

Area Director	Percy E. Melis
Asst. Area Director	
Administration and Community Services	Reinholt Brust
Administration Branch	
Budget Officer	John E. Duffy
Finance Officer	J. Lawson Lee
Property & Supply Officer	Harold V. Lewis
Plant Management Officer	Wilbur H. House
Credit Officer	Goerge A. LaVerdure
Administrative Officer, Community Services	James D. Crawford
Arts & Crafts	Mahala E. Mueller
Education	Nora Grisson
Law & Order	Walter H. Willett
Relocation	Jacob Ahtone
Welfare	Frederick W. Powell
Asst. Area Director	
Resources	Milton A. Johnson
Realty	Victor Lundeen
Forestry	Nicholas Welter
Land Operations	Charles H. Schramm
Range	Donald F. Field
Soil & Moisture Conservation	Elmer R. Bohannon
Irrigation	Robert N. Parnell
Roads	Pierce J. VanAlstyne

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AGENCY OFFICES

Crow Reservation

Superintendent	Clyde W. Hobbs
Administrative Officer	Walter M. Bagley
Land Operations Officer	Gordon I. Powers
Realty Officer	Edward S. Rice, Jr.
Social Worker (Welfare)	Margaret O. Kern
Finance Specialist (Credit)	Samuel L. Burns
Relocation Officer	Levi Beaver
Forester	David R. Greeson
Project Engineer (Irrigation)	Leon P. Poitras
Range Conservationist	Robert C. Zang
Soil Conservationist	Leslie E. Milam
Road Engineer	Gale F. Loomis

Flathead Reservation

Superintendent	Charles S. Spencer
Division of Administration	C. E. Faulkner
Branch of Credit	Robert Crawford
Law & Order	John Corbett
Branch of Roads	John Boyd
Branch of Welfare	Mrs. Elizabeth Shipman
Branch of Forestry	Paul Clements
Branch of Realty	Jerry Tomhave
Property & Supply	Byron Cochrane
Range Management	Robert Dusenbury
Soil & Moisture	Juan Ortaga

Fort Belknap Consolidated Agency (Ft. Belknap and Rocky Boy's Reservations)

Superintendent	Walwyn S. Watkins
Administrative Officer	James P. Howell
Asst. to Superintendent	Alton R. Nordwall(Rocky Boy's Subagency)
Agency Credit Officer	Anson A. Baker
Reservation Principal	Carl W. Vance (Detailed to Central Office Bureau of Indian Affairs,Washington,D. C. for Interior Dept. Management Training Program)
Agency Land Operations Officer	Frank E. Blakeslee
Agency Special Officer	Philip S. Murphy
Agency Real Property Officer	Floyd L. Archiquette
Agency Relocation Officer	Loniel B. Bagby
Agency Social Worker	Rufus H. Graham
Roads Foreman, Ft.Belkanp Reservation	Leo Brockie
Roads Foreman, Rocky Boy's Res.	William H. Williamson
General Foreman, Buildings & Utilities	Arthur P. Cornelius

Fort Peck Reservation

Superintendent	Dale M. Baldwin
Administrative Officer	H. W. Starling
Finance	Savannah S. Johnston
Credit	Roy W. Grube
Realty	William H. Wilson
Roads	Francis M. Kring
Range Management	Jerome A. Ray
Plant Management	Edward Stephens
SMCO	Ralph K. Miller
Welfare	Edward T. Brown
Law & Order	John W. Bushman
Land Operations	Patrick L. Wehling
Relocation	James W. Boyd

Northern Cheyenne Reservation

Administrative Officer	Jack M. Hall
Reservation Principal	Phillip A. Ward
Real Property Asst.	L. Cline Flemming
Forester (admin.)	W. Howard Welton
Land Operations Officer	Billy E. Butts
Relocation Officer	Levi Beaver
Finance Specialist	John F. Goodnight
Criminal Investigator	Clarence L. Thompson
Roads Foreman	Floyd W. Orelup
Foreman (M)	Eugene W. Schaffer
Superintendent	Don Y. Jensen

Blackfeet Reservation

Superintendent	Howard Johnson
Administrative Assistant	Rudolph Miles
Forestry	Charles Gerard

(Other Officials not available)

TRIBAL COUNCIL OFFICIALS

Crow Tribe

John B. Cummins, Chairman
Edison Real Bird, Vice Chairman
Arlis Whiteman, Secretary
Clarence Stewart, Vice Secretary

The Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

E. W. Morigeau, Chairman
Jerome Hewankorn, Vice Chairman
Leo Sias
Alfred Senecal
Derwin Halverson
Walter McDonald
Lyman Trahan
Walter Morigeau
Victor J. Matt
Laura M. Matte

Committees:

Law & Order (Health, Welfare,Education
Jerome Hewankorn, Chairman
Victor J. Matt, Vice-Chairman
Derwin Halverson
Lyman Trahan

Natural Resource Committee
Walter Morigeau, Chairman
Lyman Trahan, Vice Chairman
Alfred Senecal
Laura Matte

Labor, Finance & Enterprise:
Walter McDonald, Chairman
Leo Sias, Vice Chairman
Victor J. Matt
Alfred Senecal
Laura Matt

Study Committee (Industry, Claims, etc)
Derwin Halverson, Chairman
Walter McDonald, Vice-Chairman
Leo Sias
Walter Morigeau

Delegates to Inter-Tribal Policy Bd.
Walter McDonald
Walter Morigeau
Jerome Hewankorn, alternate
Lyman Trahan, alternate

Delegate to Lake County Development Comm.
Walter Morigeau

Superintendent's Advisory Committee
Jerome Hewankorn
Walter Morigeau

Land Leasing & Land Use Program
E. W. Morigeau
Jerome Hewankorn

Fort Balknap Community Council

J. Matt Bell, Chairman
Frank Kirkaldie, Vice Chairman
James Hawley, Sec. Treas.
George Fox,Sr., Sgt. at Arms
Marguerite Cole
Andrew Gray
Preston Bell
Gilbert Horn
David Hawley,Jr.
Herbert Fish
Richard King
Rufus Warrior

Credit Committee
J. Matt Bell
Frank Kirkaldie
James Hawley
Herbert Fish
Marguerite Cole
George Fox, Sr.

Health,Education & Welfare Committee
Preston Bell
Marguerite Cole
George Fox, Sr.
Gilbert Horn

Rocky Boys Council

Paul Eagleman, Chairman
Elmer Belcourt, Secretary

Northern Cheyenne Tribal Officials

John Wooden Legs, President
August Spottedeld, Vice President
George Hiwalker, Jr, Secretary
Jacqueline Bement, Treasurer
Henry Fisher, member
Raymond Harris, member
Clarence Spottedwolf, member
William Hollowbreast, member
John Russell, member
John Killsontop, member
John S. Timber, member
James McLane, member
August Spottedelk, member

Fort Peck Tribal Council Officers

Austin Buckles, Chairman

Blackfeet Tribal Council Officers

Meade Swingley, Chairman
Earl Old Person, Secretary

Landless Indians, Incorporated

Edward Belgard, President
Jerry Thumm, Vice President
Helen Thumm, Secretary

CREDIT ACTIVITIES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1960

PRESENT STATUS OF LOAN PROGRAM AS OF JUNE 30, 1960

Revolving Credit or C. F. Loans	No.	Amount
Active Loans	110	$301,117.75
Charged off loans (uncollectible)	6	6,107.76
Reimbursable loans	5	559.82
Repayment Cattle (notes)	1	600.00
Repayment cattle (in kind-charged off)(uncollectible) 3 clients-55 head @$65.00 (less $75.00 credits)		3,500.00
Agency depository		33,104.61
		$344,989.94

119 active loans are as follows:

26	Land	1	Home and Machinery
29	Educational	2	Cattle
15	Home Improvements	2	Cattle and Operating Expense
12	Home & Improvements	1	Cattle and Home Improvements
3	City lots and Homes	3	Garages, etc.
6	Land & Cattle	1	Machinery
5	Operating Expense	2	Land, Machinery and cattle
4	Land, Homes and Home Improvements	1	Land and sheep
		1	Land and Machinery

There are three loans in the hands of the Tribal Attorney for collection and one loan in the process of liquidation.

Activities During Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1960:

34 loans committed (including re-financed loans)	$100,242.73
3 additional advances to old loans for operating expense and machinery	3,960.00
	$104,202.73

The 34 loans committed during the year are as follows:

4 operating expense	4 educational
4 home repairs	4 city lots and homes
1 home and machinery	6 homes
1 land	1 land and home
2 land and cattle	1 land, cattle and machinery
1 land and sheep	2 cattle and operating expense
1 burial	1 garage and trailer apartments

26 loans were paid in full during the year (includes re-financed loans)

Credit activities 2

Income	
Principal repaid on loans (includes refinanced loans)	62,430.19
Collections charged off loans	219.00
Collections Reimbursable	119.64
Repayment cattle	1,236.97
Interest paid on loans	11,030.83
Note Receivable (interest)	18.00
Interest IIA	1,517.30
Loan fees and filing fees	1,238.52
	$77,810.46
Expenses	
Loans to Individuals	$104,202.73
Filing Fees	176.50
Ledger sheets	78.50
	$104,457.73

SHORT TERM LOANS

Loans to Individuals	2,912.09
Agency Depository	14,207.21
	$17,119.30
Income	
Principal repaid on loans	17,536.86
Interest paid on loans	792.11
Interest IIA	192.16
	$18,521.13
Expenses	
Loans to Individuals (169)	$17,860.62
Initial Tribal Funds advanced to Short Term Loan Program	15.000.00
Tribal Treasury Funds advanced to Loan Program	247,034.85
Tribal Funds returned	160,760.07
Present Tribal Treasury funds	86,274.81
Local Tribal Funds	124,748.27
Total Tribal Funds presently in loan program	211,023.08
Estimated Tribal Budget for Fiscal Year 1960 for operation of Credit Program	14,196.00
Actual expenditures for Fiscal Year 1960	12,372.69
Income	
Interest on CF and ST Loans	11,840.95
Interest IIA	1,709.46
Loan fees	983.52
	$14,533.93

The above Credit Report is from The Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

BIENNIAL REPORT

1959 - 1960

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR